The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6514 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Seventy-four Counties give Caldwell, Republican, 1,434 Majority.

The Remaining Counties will Probably Reduce this to 300.

Two Republican Congressmen Gained for Next Session.

Sources of Democratic Strength in the State.

History of the Kuklux Democracy's Intolerance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 4.—Returns come in very slowly, and it will yet be several days before the exact vote of the State can be announced. As is usually the case in North Carolina, where the Democrats have control of the sources of information, it is taking an unconscionable time for the truth to come out, but it is gradually appearing, and as it appears the great Democratic triumph disappears. The actual returns have a very different complexion from the nonsense sent from here by the Associated Press Thursday night, and while it is yet too early and the figures too meagre to announce the result definitely, I can see no occasion for doubting that Gov. Caldwell, Republican, is elected by a small majority. The returns show heavy Republican gains in the western counties, where the Democrats expected to sweep everything before them. On the other hand, the Republicans suffer serious losses where they should not have been permitted. This was the case in New-Hanover County, where there is a loss of over 800 on account of local divisions which were not expected to affect the State ticket. There are some losses in eastern counties, which are due no doubt to Blumenburg, and those in Alamance and Caswell Counties, but especially the latter, being 275 votes, are credited to Wood, who is declared by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in a telegram to Ethan Allen, to have done nobly. These counties being in Judge Settle's district extraordinary measures were used to insure his defeat, and in Caswell County outrages were committed upon Republican voters which are infamous. Wholesale challenging was resorted to, the voting thereby greatly delayed; but in order to make sure that the Republican majority should be sufficiently reduced, scores of voters were arrested on malicious charges of attempting to vote illegally, tied hand and foot, and hurried off to jail. By such outrages as these Judge Settle has been defeated, and the State ticket put in jeopardy.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Vote Extremely Close and the Result Still in Doubt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 5—12½ A. M.—Seventy-four counties have been heard from unofficially. Caldwell's majority in these counties is 1,434. Seventeen counties are still to be heard from, as follows: Ashe, Alleghany, Cherokee, Clay, Currituck, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Montgomery, Northampton, Polk, Surry, Swaine, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watauga and Wilkes. These gave a Democratic majority in 1870 of 1,742. If the vote of 1870 is maintained Merrimon is elected by 308. I think we will gain 600 in the counties to be heard from, which will elect Caldwell by 300. It is the closest election since 1852. It is possible that it will require the official count to decide the result.

J. C. L. HARRIS.

The Vote by Counties.

Owing to the fact that yesterday was Sunday, when there are no trains running and the telegraph-offices in North Carolina are open only a short time, but few additional returns of a reliable character have been received. The Democrats will, doubtless, continue to manufacture figures in support of that tremendous victory which is so rapidly changing to a defeat. The table below has been corrected by the latest returns which can be trusted, and it will be seen that the election of Caldwell is almost assured. In many of the counties the majorities given are actual, in others they are estimated upon the relative gains or losses in the counties heard from. The official returns are not likely to vary to any great extent from the figures given below, and Gov. Caldwell is, doubtless, elected by about 1,000 majority, being a Republican gain of 6,000 over the vote of 1870:

Counties.	Caldwell	Merrimon.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Alamance	....	275	....	520
Alexander	....	285	....	42
Alleghany	....	160	59	....
Anson	....	100	....	24
Ashe	....	50	57	....
Beaufort	....	150	9	....
Bertie	680	....	166	....
Bladen	....	100	....	108
Brunswick	250	....	249	....
Buncombe	....	455	....	....
Burke	....	157	53	....
Cabarrus	....	165	....	173
Caldwell	....	500	....	....
Camden	25	....	122	....
Carteret	....	275	....	215
Caswell	100	....	....	286
Catawba	....	900	....	....
Chatham	....	95	636	....
Cherokee	....	215	....	....
Chowan	100	....	....	....
Clay	....	56	....	....
Cleveland	....	548	350	....
Columbus	....	430	....	....
Craven	1664	....	400	....
Cumberland	....	8	62	....
Currituck	....	500	....	....
Dare	....	185	....	....
Davidson	250	....	316	....
Davie	....	176	....	185
Duplin	....	553	....	....
Edgecombe	2012	....	....	140
Forsythe	60	....	....	....
Franklin	77	....	19	....
Gaston	....	246	....	....
Gates	....	215	....	....
Graham	....	....	....	....
Granville	700	....	340	....
Greene	130	....	....	82
Guilford	60	....	136	....
Halifax	1776	....	....	107
Harnett	....	278	....	....
Haywood	....	322	....	....
Henderson	152	....	....	....
Hertford	74	....	98	....
Hyde	....	125	....	....
Iredell	....	755	....	....
Jackson	....	358	....	....
Johnston	....	100	....	....
Jones	40	....	....	....
Lenoir	326	....	13	....
Lincoln	....	120	190	....
Macon	....	284	....	....
Madison	....	21	....	....
Martin	50	....	59	....
McDowell	....	48	....	....
Mecklenburg	....	275	....	50
Mitchell	200	....	....	....
Montgomery	64	....	....	....
Moore	....	322	....	....
Nash	....	13	172	....
New Hanover	1300	....	....	587
Northampton	950	....	....	....
Onslow	....	130	....	....
Orange	....	624	....	....
Pasquotank	400	....	317	....
Perquimans	264	....	125	....
Person	....	292	35	....
Pitt	....	....	....	....
Polk	170	....	....	....
Randolph	40	....	....	....
Richmond	330	....	....	....
Robeson	....	175	....	118
Rockingham	....	209	138	....
Rowan	....	537	....	51
Rutherford	200	....	....	....
Sampson	....	253	....	....
Stanley	....	300	....	....
Stokes	....	300	....	....
Surry	....	860	....	....
Swain (new county)	....	....	....	....
Transylvania	....	215	....	....
Tyrrel	....	160	....	....
Union	....	400	....	....
Wake	678	....	286	....
Warren	1305	....	....	128
Washington	441	....	....	....
Watauga	....	240	....	....
Wayne	190	....	169	....
Wilkes	....	....	....	....
Wilson	....	167	....	....
Yadkin	12	....	79	....
Yancey	....	360	....	....
Total	15250	14033		

Congressional Majorities.

	Republican majority.	Democratic majority.
First District	1,000	....
Second District	8,000	....
Third District	....	500
Fourth District	600	....
Fifth District	....	400
Sixth District	....	1,500
Seventh District	....	2,500
Eighth District	....	3,000
Total	9,600	7,900
Republican majority		1,700

AFTER THE ELECTION.

Democratic Intolerance—Scraps of Kuklux History—What They Did to Get and Keep Power—Facts About the Swepson Case.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, August 2, 1872.

At last the struggle is over, but the result is still doubtful and must be for several days to come despite the fact that the Kuklux are already taking, and from the extreme vagueness of the returns are amusing themselves and deceiving their allies in the North by figuring up great gains, upon which they found a claim that they have carried the State by at least five thousand. There is nothing yet to show that such is the case, but, on the contrary, the Republicans have probably carried the State by a small majority. While the result is still in doubt it may be well to give some important facts which will be of some use hereafter.

DEMOCRATIC INTOLERANCE.

If such a calamity as the election of Merrimon has befallen this unfortunate people, no one can even guess what will follow. The issue here is something more than national; it is cosmopolitan, for, in the incisive words of Frederick Douglass, "this is a struggle over the simple proposition that every man is himself;" it is simply a question whether each man is to have the right to express his opinions peaceably in accordance with the spirit of the laws, or whether by political terrorism and social ostracism he is to be forced to take and express the opinions of his neighbor. It is the fashion now to declare that the South is regenerated, is ready to ignore past difference, has accepted the great changes wrought by the war—Schurz did it at Greensboro when the Kuklux had hardly stabled their horses after their midnight ride through Chatham County, and when the mob at Charlotte was scarcely done shouting its exultation because of its victory over free speech in stifling Gov. Harriman. These are but two of hundreds of incidents which go to show how false it is that the spirit of the Southern Democracy has been in anywise changed. I wish that every man who was sincerely arrayed upon the side of the Union during the war was in favor of emancipation and enfranchisement afterward, and is now doubtful of the expediency of turning over the nation to the party which so fiercely disputed its way to this great redemption, could come South and mix with this people. He would find that if he should become known as a Republican, he would be politically persecuted and socially ostracised. No man likes to be paraded in the newspapers as a scallawag and carpet-bagger, but he would be, no matter what his standing at home. But, on the other hand, if he should come here as a Democrat, he would be civilly welcomed, and mentioned as a "high-toned gentleman," which, next to "a high-toned Southern gentleman," is the highest term of praise in the Southern vocabulary. Even if he comes as a Republican, and afterward, for the sake of peace, abandons his principles and becomes a Democrat, he can expect this great boon. An example of this, as amusing as it was striking, occurred at Wilmington, where a physician, who had settled there from the North, becoming tired of social exclusion and of being called a scallawag carpet-bagger in Democratic newspapers, one night went to a Democratic meeting and made his attendance conspicuous by taking a seat upon the platform; instantly his change of faith became known, and forthwith he was described in the same newspapers as "a high-toned gentleman," which he has ever since remained. This incident, it is true, occurred sometime ago, but the feeling to which it was due is as prevalent as ever, as such men as Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, who are engaged in large business enterprises, and doing all that is being done at all for the development of the resources of the State are still "carpet-baggers and scallawags." In short every native Republican is a scallawag, while every Republican from the North is both a carpet-bagger and scallawag, while every Democrat is a "high-toned gentleman," or a high-toned Southern gentleman, as he happens to be a native or immigrant. It will be seen from these facts that the intolerance here is due not to the accidents of nativity, but to political faith; this being so, who can deny that it still remains to be seen whether every man is himself in North Carolina, and that the South is sincere in clasping hands over the bloody chasm.

SOME SCRAPS OF DEMOCRATIC HISTORY.

But lest it may be thought that all I have said indicates only individual bigotry, it is important that I should group together some facts which are not generally known in the North, and which show how the Democratic Party acts in this State in its corporate capacity, if I may be allowed such an expression. I do not intend to go back to its secession record, but to take only its doings since the war, and these very briefly. It will be remembered that when the nation, more as a matter of self-defense than from a sense of justice, conferred the right of suffrage upon the negroes, North Carolina became a Republican State by the aid of colored votes. In 1868 Gen. Grant had about twenty thousand majority, and at the same time a Republican State Government was chosen, at the head of which was William W. Holden, as Governor, and Tod. R. Caldwell, as Lieutenant-Governor. The Democrats had protested against enfranchisement, and in the campaign of 1868 had forever lost all chance of getting the colored vote by proclaiming theirs to be a white-man's party. After the election they held a convention at Raleigh, where Gov. Graham announced this creed, and forthwith every cross-roads editor and orator took up the cry. It was a strong card and not devoid of political sagacity. The Democrats suspected they could not gain the confidence of the negroes, whom they knew to be in a minority in the State, and knowing how easy it is to play upon the prejudices of race, thought that, by making color the dividing line between parties, they could detach all the whites from the Republicans. The ruse was not entirely successful, but it did alienate many of the whites and left the Republicans to depend mainly upon the negroes. But yet there were many whites, who, being poor, ignorant of nice distinction, and knowing only that the Republican Party was the poor man's friend, still voted with it. For these there were the Kuklux Klans, which, in the Spring and Summer of 1870 enacted atrocities without parallel in the annals of barbarism and of intimidating large numbers of whites and negroes, finally enabled the Democracy in 1870 to carry the election by a majority of 4,995. But even with this cry of nigger party and the Kuklux the Democrats would have been routed had not the Republicans in 1869 been guilty of a grave mistake. The Legislature of that year had a Republican majority, and was largely composed of young men, who, being entirely inexperienced in public affairs, fell an easy prey to a ring of swindlers, which, like the Tammany Ring in New-York, had in it both Republicans and Democrats, but its master-spirit was a Democratic banker named Swepson. This ring had no great difficulty in impressing upon the Legislature the necessity for public improvements, and soon lobbied through a bill for the issuing of State bonds to the amount of $16,000,000 for building railroads. This bill contained outrageous provisions that left the door open for the most monstrous fraud. The bonds were issued, and of the gross amount one-half has been misappropriated, and the State has never received the benefit of a dollar of it. But of this amount it is known that a little over $6,000,000 went to Swepson, and less than $2,000,000 got into Republican hands.

It was a fraud concocted chiefly by Democrats who were native here, if not "to the manner born," and they derived the chief benefit from it; but the Republican Party passed the bill which made the swindle possible, and had to bear the odium of it. From that day to this Democrats have howled all over the land about "carpet-bag" rascality, and in the State succeeded in convincing thousands that the Swepson fraud was actually the work of Republicans, when in fact it was a mere copy in North Carolina by Democrats of Tweed's achievements in New-York. But the Republican Party felt the effects, especially among the mountains. I had been amazed when coming here to find the Western counties depended on to give large Democratic majorities. Freedom has always loved the hill-tops, and the Republican Party has always been strongest in this land in the mountain fastnesses. Through all the war the simple people living in the mountain regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina had been unyielding Unionists, and since the war the bulk of Republican strength in all these States has been in these regions. It was something singular then to find that in 1870 the patriots of the mountains in this State had voted with the Democracy to a large extent, and that they were expected to do the same this year. The explanation is in these railroad frauds. Some of these roads were to penetrate their country; they were not made; the people knew the bonds had been issued, and gave a willing ear to the Democratic cry of Republican fraud in the matter. Honest themselves, they would not brook dishonesty in others; and believing that the Republican Party had been guilty of these swindles upon the State, they deserted it in large numbers. As an illustration of how true is this explanation, I may add that in certain counties remote from the proposed lines of railroad where these frauds were most talked of, the Republican strength was not diminished in the least, as in Henderson County, where the Republican majority was as large as usual at the last election, but more notably in Mitchell County, which has but five colored voters, and where only about eighty Democratic votes were cast. To keep up the delusion about these frauds the Democrats have made that energetic canvass among the mountains which I have mentioned by telegraph, but Gov. Caldwell and other Republicans who are trusted by the people have been telling them the truth, and the prospect is still good that large Republican gains have been made in that region. It is certain in the end the minds of the people will be disabused, although the task may not be accomplished this year, and with the whites of the mountains, combined with the negroes of the plains, North Carolina will be impregnable in Republicanism. In view of the work of Wood and Blumenberg, of which I have telegraphed and have yet to speak in this letter, the Democrats may have succeeded in stealing this State, but if they have, the rascality can never be repeated, not even in November.

HOW DEMOCRATS USED POWER.

By such infamies as raising prejudices of race, the midnight raids of Kuklux, and by wholesale robbery of a State so adroitly committed that they could charge it upon their enemies, the Democrats gained control of North Carolina by obtaining a majority in the Legislature here, and the party having the Legislature can make itself omnipotent in the State, and this power the Democrats had at last succeeded in obtaining. It is most important to know what they did with it, in order to determine how ready they were to clasp hands over the bloody chasm. The Kuklux atrocities were then so fresh in the public mind, that the civilization of the age yet tingled with the shame which the recital of them had called forth. The previous Republican Legislature had passed an act known as the Shoffner act, designed to repress these fiends, but the first deed of the Democratic Legislature was to repeal this law and leave the Kuklux free to murder and commit nameless outrages. The next step was to unseat two Republicans in the State Senate who had been fairly elected, in order that they might have the two-thirds majority necessary to enable them to successfully descend to the infamy of the conviction on impeachment of Gov. Holden for the crime of having used what power he had to bring the Kuklux to punishment. His infamy was accomplished; Gov. Holden was driven from office, disfranchised, covered with obloquy for this crime at a time when, in the words of Col. I. J. Young in a recent speech, this Democratic Party was howling against the General Government from every stump in North Carolina, and through every cross-road editor in the State, because it did not relieve the disabilities of a few old, broken-down politicians here in the South, who had imbued their hands in the blood of the nation.

Having protected the Kuklux by making their operations merely misdemeanors, and further secured their safety by the removal of Gov. Holden, this Democratic Legislature next made burglary a capital crime, so that every negro who, impelled by hunger, should break into a smoke-house and steal a flitch of bacon, might after the mockery of a trial be strung up by the neck until he should be dead. Members of the Legislature known to have participated in the awful crimes of the Kuklux were allowed to retain their seats, and petitions asking that the charges against them be investigated were not even received. Thus far, however, the Democrats were only gratifying political hate; they next sought to consolidate their power by destroying the State Constitution. This settlement made by the Republicans upon the reconstruction of the State Government provided for homesteads, for free schools, and other abominations in Democratic eyes. In the attempt to get rid of it, and to restore the feudalism of the old organic law of the State, this Democratic Legislature resorted to revolution. They passed a bill submitting the question of a convention to amend the constitution to the people by less than the constitutional majority, but the Governor, not wishing to be a party to this violation of law, refused to sign it. Then, in defiance of law and decency, in utter contempt of all their obligations as law-makers, these Democrats passed an act making the Speakers of the two Houses Deputy Governors, submitted the Convention bill, which was again passed to them, and upon their approval declared it law and ordered an election. It was only last year this was done, and the party which then attempted to manacle this State once more in the chains of feudalism must have undergone a very sudden conversion, if it is now fit to be trusted with the direction of affairs. That it did not succeed in their attempt was due only to the fact that the Republicans rallied for their birthright of freedom, and the Convention project was defeated by a majority of 9,245, or nearly double the Democratic majority the year before; yet it is this election which it is now said was not decided on partisan issues.

THE MESALLIANCE FOR POWER.

Having thus obtained control of the State and thus used that control, the Democrats have been in constant fear that they would lose their hold as soon as the people could get a chance at them. They had exhausted all their expedients, and yet had not killed the Republican Party. Every one of its white leaders remained faithful to it, and a natural reaction coming upon all this Democratic violence and rascality, it steadily gained ground among the people. Just at this juncture came the Cincinnati movement, and the Democrats joyfully seized upon it as a means of accomplishing through Republicans what they had been unable to do themselves. In the earlier stages of the conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican Party, they sedulously fanned the few faint embers of discontent they could find among them. Such fellows were instantly transformed from scallawag carpet-baggers into high-toned gentlemen, with the necessary distinctions to meet particular cases which have been mentioned. But it was a thankless eating of dirt, for not more than a score or so of Republicans could be found in the entire State who betrayed the slightest inclination to desert to the enemy by the tortuous path opened by Fenton and Schurz. Nevertheless the Democrats labored zealously in the hope that they could by persistent efforts multiply these men in buckram, and creating the impression abroad that the Republican Party here was tumbling to pieces, thus aid the movement abroad. There is no doubt they did aid it, and when Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati they were wild with delight. Here was the most distinctive of Republicans arrayed in formal antagonism to his party, who would drag off with him not only all the whites of his party, but a large proportion of the negroes, and the Democrats began to sing his praises most lustily, and thus committed another of their stupid blunders. Had they spoken of Greeley as they always had, or even kept silent, many of the Republicans, both white and black, might have gone over to him; but the moment he seemed established in Democratic favor, that chance was gone. This people know too well precisely what Democracy means to take kindly to its favorites, and there was a general belief that, as the Greensboro negro, whose story I have told, expressed it, "Dah mus be somethin bery wrong wid Mr. Greeley now, or you uns wouldent be for him." The Democrats had overreached themselves. In attempting to lead Republicans over to Greeley, they had got over to him themselves, and to their intense astonishment and disgust discovered that they had created a Democratic belief in his expediency that would lead to his nomination at Baltimore. That frightful contingency occurring, they called their candidate "boiled crow," "mountain whisky," but swallowed him with the hope that he would turn out a very serviceable tool that could destroy the Republican Party in other States, if not in North Carolina. They had been deceived by the mutual game of brag which Democrats and soreheads had been playing all over the land. They knew there was no chance to divide the Republicans in their midst, but they heard constantly of the "great ground-swell" which was tearing everything to tatters elsewhere, and they went into the campaign with great vigor, believing that if Greeley could carry North Carolina he would sweep every other State.

ORGANIZING VICTORY.

They had, at the previous session of the Legislature, done all that they could to stampede Republicans from the polls, but they also attempted to bewilder such of the poor negroes as would not stay away. Always before voting in this State had been done in a single box in each precinct, and the Republicans, in order to give the negroes some guide, had been accustomed to print their tickets upon paper of some distinctive color, and to ornament it with some device, such as an eagle or a cotton bale. The Democratic Legislature destroyed these guides by enacting that the officers to be elected should be voted for in four separate boxes, and that all tickets should be upon white paper without device. It was a shrewd move, and it doubtless deceived many negroes into voting the Democratic ticket, and in these days, when the Democrats are satisfied with the smallest return for any political rascality, they are contented with what profit they may have had from this. But Greeley had been a Democrat only a few days when they discovered that it would not do to rely wholly upon this device for deceiving the people into his support. The first result of this discovery was that the Kuklux began to ride on their raids once more, and violence was substituted for argument. The Democratic leaders had nothing to do with the Caswell County outrages, the Pearsall murder in Duplin, the Kuklux raid in Chatham, and the Charlotte mob. They knew well enough that such things would not do just yet, and these affairs were only the outbursts of their followers, who could not be restrained from following the natural bent of their inclinations. As violence would not do, the North Carolina distress occupied the attention of the "Liberal" Republican Committee at New-York, until we were informed that Ethan Allen telegraphed to Wm. P. Wood, who had been kicked out of the Government service and had naturally taken to manufacturing testimony for the Soreheads: "Proceed forthwith to North Carolina and carry out your instructions." Next day Wood appeared here with Blumenburg, ex-convict and slave-trader, and there was some curiosity to know the character of his instructions. His first movement was to scatter broadcast a circular containing long-exploded slanders upon Secretary Delano, and it was supposed that he had been sent here merely to utter lies about supporters of the Republican cause. Wiser heads knew better, and watched his movements anxiously. He went west, Blumenberg east, and it was not until just as the election was at hand that their purpose was made clear, and the foul conspiracy against the liberties of this people became apparent. Monday, Judge Thomas, candidate for Congress, and the present member in the Second District, which has 8,000 Republican majority, was informed upon reliable authority that on Saturday 983 names had been marked for challenge on the registration books of Lenoir County. There was a frightful significance in this fact when it was known that on the same day 200 names had been marked for challenge in the city of Raleigh. These two places are remote from each other, and it was evident that Wood and Blumenberg, provided with ample funds, were traversing the State, inciting the Democrats everywhere to wholesale challenging. And why? The law of North Carolina permits evidence to be offered on the day of election in support of the challenge, and an hour can be wasted on a single case. If the Democrats were reasonably active and shrewd two-thirds of the Republicans in the State could be disfranchised, and a great Democratic victory secured by depriving them of their votes. After the discovery of this conspiracy I began, for the first time, to have doubts of the result of the election, but I have so fully explained this outrageous attempt to thwart the popular will by telegraph, that it is unnecessary here to descend further into details. For the sake of coherency in narrative I have embodied in this letter facts with which the public are already familiar, and need dilate upon them no further.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS.

It has been my aim in this letter, as in all that I have heretofore written from this State, to give the spirit of the contest which has now ended. The principal facts which have from day to day transpired have been sent by telegraph, and my letters have doubtless been works of supererogation, as from these facts it could be clearly seen that the contest here is simply one between that old Democratic Party of retrogression, with which the nation is familiar, and the Republican Party of progression. There has been no such thing as Liberal Republicanism, whatever that may be, in it. Saturday I noticed the extreme disgust of all the Kuklux at Greensboro' because Schurz never once mentioned the word Democrat, but constantly referred to the "Liberals" as at the head of the Greeley movement. Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania, was however destined to show the dissonance of this mongrel alliance even more glowingly. He was introduced to the audience in this State the other day by a gushing chairman, who said the distinguished speaker was one who had always voted the Republican ticket, but weaned from the errors of his ways, would this year, for the first time, vote the clean Democratic ticket. McClure began his speech by saying that he had never voted the Democratic ticket, and with the help of God, never would, and as he declared himself for Greeley, unpleasant doubts began to arise in the minds of his hearers as to the political status of old Chappaqua, and McClure's speech was a failure.

Not the least of the many cheering incidents of the campaign, is that devotion of the negro to Republican principles which I have heretofore shown. It is a devotion that cannot be said to have been manufactured, as it existed, and would have been the same if no arguments whatever had been presented to the colored race. It is founded in that instinct of self-preservation which is the first law of nature, and is not erasible. But to cheer the negro in his contest for his rights, he has been addressed by men of his own color, who have amply proved the capabilities of his race. The evidence here, as in the addresses of the colored delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, has been unequivocal as to the high capacities of the negro. The speeches of Frederick Douglass have been admitted to be the best delivered on either side during the campaign; but, lest he may be considered an exception, I may add that the speeches of James H. Herris, candidate for State Senator in the Raleigh District, of F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State of South Carolina, and of J. P. Sampson, editor of the *Colored Citizen*, Washington, at Statesville, Poplar Springs and other points, have been models of eloquence and cogent reasoning.

Cheered by these evidences of the worth of the people to whom they have done simple justice, confident in the purity of their cause, knowing their rights and daring to maintain them, the Republicans of North Carolina await the issue of the gallant contest they have made. On a fair full vote their victory would have been decisive; that it is even yet in doubt is due solely to those shameful arts which it was reserved for "reformers" to introduce into American politics.

E. C.

THE BARNARD TRIAL.

Prospect for Closing the Case This Week—Strange Hallucination of the Respondent.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The defense in the Barnard case now think that they will be able to conclude with their evidence by Thursday next, at the furthest. Unless, therefore, testimony having a more important bearing on the real issue should be presented than any that has yet been given by their witnesses, their will be little for the prosecution to contradict, and the close of the case may be expected by the end of this week. Had the Court not yielded to the anxious desire of the defendant to gratify his singular hallucination that the alleged rascalities of the opponents of Fisk are a sufficient justification of the aggressive litigation of the latter, and of his own wrongful acts, much time might have been saved. But as it is now, there is likely to be no relief for overtaxed patience until the precise standing of the *Crédit Mobilier* at the time of the litigation, and the defendant's theory of the Ramsay-Church quarrels has been fully detailed, though why this irrelevant evidence should be admitted when the fact that David Dudley Field once prepared a memorial to the Legislature asking for Barnard's impeachment was yesterday ruled out, seems strange. That Mr. Field prepared such memorial between the time when Judge Barnard refused his peculiar applications, and the time when he began to grant them does not affect the fact that he then deemed Barnard deserving of impeachment. But perhaps the Court thinks it has heard enough evidence for the prosecution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Immense Grant and Wilson Meeting in Scranton—A Large Club Formed—Speeches and Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—The largest political gathering ever held in this part of the State assembled at Washington Hall, Saturday night, to form a Grant and Wilson Club. Richard S. Perry, the great labor reform champion, presided. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Capt. Laciar, of the *Republican*; Rev. Abel Barker, an anti-Greeley Democrat; Capt. Fitzgerald, a representative Irishman; Alfred Hand and others. Over 1,200 names were enrolled, and Gen. Phinney was elected President, with twelve Vice-Presidents, one from each ward. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

THE TROUBLE IN UTAH.

Attempt of a Mormon Mob to Break up a Political Meeting—Many of the "Saints" Roughly Handled.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 4.—The Liberal Union Gentile meeting last night, in East Temple-street, having been broken up, another meeting immediately convened at the Liberal Institute. Armed guards were placed at the doors, and some of the Mormon mob, while attempting to enter, were roughly handled. Several got in without the knowledge of the guards, and began to create a disturbance, but were instantly ejected, one of them being thrown out of the window. Stones were thrown through the windows and a glass was broken, but the speakers proceeded with their remarks, and the meeting was brought to a close with music and singing, amid wild enthusiasm. All non-Mormons, and in some instances Mormons, condemn the outrage last night as of the grossest character, and a disgrace to the whole country. It is the exciting topic of today, and occasions more bad feeling than has been known here among the Liberals for years.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* will to-morrow make a call for troops to protect the polls.

Colored Men Repudiating Both Greeley and Sumner.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Prof. Langston, of Washington City, addressed an immense outdoor Grant and Wilson ratification meeting here last night. It was gotten up by the colored people, who paraded with torches and made a great display of banners and transparencies. The crowd was swelled by white people till it numbered 3,000 or 4,000. The speaker was severe in his criticism of Horace Greeley's course and Charles Sumner's letter, and his speech was received by the colored people with every mark of approval.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Twenty-two Colored Men in Washington Ready to Vote for Greeley—Sumner's Letter—Supporting Greeley by Voting for Grant—The Gayety Over North Carolina Suddenly Checked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The effect of Mr. Sumner's letter on the colored vote will not hasten the revolution unless it is more marked in other parts of the country than here. The other day the *Republican* offered to print the names of all the colored men in this city who approve the course of Mr. Sumner, and all willing to unite with him in advising the colored men throughout the country to vote for Mr. Greeley. The next morning eleven names were produced, and the day following eleven more. It is understood a good deal of drumming was done to secure this small exhibition. Seven of the names were of those attached to the letter to Mr. Sumner, to which his published reply was addressed. It is interesting to note that the colored men here are among the most anxious inquirers for news, and they universally speak of any news which seems to give promise of Republican success as "For us," or "For our side." In conversation they are all for Republican success. There is absolutely no detection among them worthy of being called such. There would not apparently be fifty votes of colored men in this city thrown for Greeley if a vote were taken here now.

WHY SUMNER'S LETTER HUNG FIRE.

Mr. Sumner was appealed to day after day by some of the most prominent colored men here—for no colored man unless in some way distinguished ever thinks of going into his aristocratic presence—to withhold his letter till after the North Carolina election, and it is believed it would have been issued some days earlier but for the hesitation resulting from such appeals.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has been heard from at Fort Benton, in Dakotah, on his way to Fort Peek in the Sioux country. He has already met many of the bands of Sioux, and will soon be with the other Commissioners among the more hostile tribes in the North-west.

ANOTHER STRANGE SUPPORTER OF GREELEY.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is one of those whom the Liberals have reported as repudiating Grant. He did not know anything about having deserted until thus announced, and he talks very strangely for an Anti-Grant man now. Indeed, he expects to vote for Grant, and feels no doubt that he will find a majority in his State uniting in the same action.

SUMNER AS A PROPHET.

When Mr. Bank's letter came to hand in the public Press, Mr. Sumner is said to have promised that another "very considerable personage in American politics" would declare for Greeley before Sunday. When asked if he meant Mr. Forney he did not deny that such was the personage. Sunday has passed and the prediction is not fulfilled, and now there is an inquiry started as to whether Mr. Sumner was deceiving or deceived.

NO BOASTING ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA.

The Greeleyites are a very solemn set of people here to-night. They say they are willing to compromise on 500 majority for Merrimon. They are decidedly down in the mouth, and privately do not claim any majority at all, but they say to their friends, "We must talk loud on paper as long as we can, and get all the doubtful we can to commit themselves before the news comes from the other side." The Associated Press are said to have received instructions not to tell any more lies, and they have under such restrictions ceased to send anything at all.

MEXICO.

Reported Revolt Against the New Administration—The Amnesty Rejected.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Aug. 4.—Private dispatches from Monterey of the 1st inst. state that Rocha is prepared to take the field against Trevino and Quiroga, who refuse to accept the amnesty proffered by the existing Government. They oppose Lerdode Tejada and Cabinet, and are in favor of Diaz for President. Reliable information from Tula, Tamaulipas, today, confirms the former news from there that the place is still in possession of the revolutionary party, who exact large sums of money from persons passing through, who in fact are buying their liberty. There is no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The highest barometer covers the Middle and Eastern States, with light, variable northerly and northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, partly cloudy weather with north-westerly winds and increasing pressure. South-westerly winds over the upper lake region, with falling barometer north of Lake Michigan, and south-westerly winds, with clear weather, on the lower lakes. Light northerly to north-easterly winds and clear weather in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Light northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with rain in the latter; southerly and westerly winds on the upper lakes, extending eastward over the lower lakes and to New-England, with cloudy weather on Monday; southerly winds in the upper Mississippi Valley and the northwest, with clear weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President expects to return to Washington at the close of the present week.

The flags at all the hotels at Long Branch were at half-mast yesterday in honor to the memory of Mr. Simeon Leland.

Henry Simons' wagon factory, Second and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insured.

Peter Shaffer, of Syracuse, N. Y., was stabbed to the heart on Saturday evening with a bayonet by Heinrich Fraück. It is claimed by the murderer that Shaffer had insulted his family.

The strike of coal miners in St. Clair County, Illinois, which promised to be quite serious, is practically ended, several of the mining companies having acceded to the demands of the miners.

The Presidential canvass was opened in Lewisburg, West Va., on Saturday, by the Democrats, who held a meeting presided over by Gov. Price. The meeting was addressed by Col. W. R. Berkeley, P. W. McKinney, and Col. W. S. Gilman.

The machine shop of the Harrisburg Company's new car works, just rebuilt in Harrisburg, Penn., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $45,000. Four firemen named Kohler, Johnson, Maloney, and McAleer, were badly hurt by the falling of the building.

A Strange Shooting.

Frederick Tilitzke, of No. 548 West Twenty-ninth-street, has for some months past been paying his addresses to Miss Mary Sporer, aged twenty-five years, a young lady of beauty and refinement, residing at No. 546 West Twenty-ninth-street. Last evening, about eight o'clock, Tilitzke, who seemed irritated that the girl had not accepted a proposal of marriage made by him some weeks ago, called at her residence and said he wished to see her. She met him in the parlor and conversed with him pleasantly for twenty minutes, when he invited her to take a walk through the garden. She accepted and walked in the garden twice, when Tilitzke half led, half forced her into a Summer-house in the garden. There he renewed his proposal of marriage, which the girl again refused. At this, Tilitzke drew a revolver of the Smith & Wesson type, and shot her in the left side just above the hip. She screamed for help, and Tilitzke, dashing past a lady, ran through the hallway of the house into Twenty-ninth-street. He ran at breakneck speed to the river at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, and jumped overboard from the dock. Officers Smith and Carroll, of the Twentieth Precinct, jumped in after him, and succeeded in effecting his rescue. Tilitzke, who is twenty-eight years of age, was locked up in the Twentieth Precinct. Miss Sporer's wound, which is severe but not dangerous, was dressed by Drs. Kemp and Klaus. Although the affair occurred at so early an hour, for some reason Capt. Caffrey did not notify the Central Office until 1½ o'clock this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

The Cuban Privateer at Newport, R. I., to be Dismantled.

Spanish Forces Dispersed by the Cuban Insurgents.

Defeat of a Flying Column by Bands Under Agramonte.

Great Destruction of Property by Freshets in France.

Satisfactory Progress at Geneva from Our Point of View.

THE PIONEER.

Marshal Coggeshall, of Newport, R. I., Takes Possession of the Cuban Privateer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Yesterday afternoon, United States Marshal Coggeshall, in company with Capt. Ritchie, of the revenue cutter Moccasin, went on board the Cuban war vessel Pioneer, and demanded the surrender of that vessel in obedience to the order of the President for violation of the Neutrality law. Lieut. Chauveau, the officer in command, then asked Capt. Ritchie if he recognized the authority and was ready to fire into his vessel if he did not comply with the Marshal's order. Capt. Ritchie answered, "Yes." Lieut. Chauveau then, in the name of the Cuban Government, protested against the United States authorities for overhauling the vessel with a superior force when in neutral waters, and whose flag was not intended to violate the United States laws. The Marshal then took possession, but before he did, Lieut. Chauveau fired a gun, threw his side-arms overboard, and nailed his colors to the mast-head, remarking, as he did so, that "This is the only way a Cuban officer can haul down his flag." The officers and crew were subsequently brought ashore, much chagrined that their fondest hopes for the success of the Cuban Republic were thus blighted. The Pioneer will be brought into the dock to-morrow, and will be dismantled. The case will be tried at the United States Court, in the City of Providence, on the 28th of August.

CUBA.

The Official Spanish Gazette Acknowledges the Defeat and Dispersion of Two Spanish Forces—The Casino—Liberating Porto Rican Slaves.

HAVANA, Aug. 2, via KEY WEST, Aug. 4.—The Spanish war steamer Tornado has gone to Omoa to protect Spanish interests.

The regular report of operations in the field for the past fortnight has been issued from the Captain-General's office. It states that during that time 102 rebels have been killed, 36 taken prisoners and 1,300 presented themselves for pardon, and two Spaniards were killed and thirteen wounded.

The official *Gaceta* acknowledges that the united forces of Magin, Diaz Villamil, and Ignacio Agramonte dispersed fifty soldiers of the Rey Regiment, who were in search of cattle near Guaimaro, and wounded a Spanish Lieutenant. The Spaniards received information that the same forces intended to capture a convoy. The guard was reinforced with the second Reina Battalion and a flying column, and the convoy reached its destination in safety. The *Gaceta* says the forces then separated, when the enemy attacked the flying column, dispersing it and killing its Captain. The Captain-General is unable to give the Spanish loss. Up to the 26th ult. forty men and two officers belonging to the column had reached Cascoras, and the same number of men and one officer had arrived at San Miguel in safety.

The jurisdiction of Santo Espiritu has been incorporated with the Cinco Villas Department.

Portilla, Commander-in-Chief of the Brigadiers, has arrived at Havana.

It is expected that the publication of *El Tribuna*, a new Spanish radical paper, will begin next week. A large number of educated Spaniards have offered their services as writers.

The Cuban negro Captain, Francisco Pabon, was killed near Monzon. The son of Vicente Garcia has arrived as a prisoner at Havana.

The *Constancia* (newspaper) opposes the filling of the Board of Directors of the Spanish Casino with only wealthy men. It wants intelligent men of all classes selected.

A Guantanamo journal complains of the scarcity of provisions there.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico, through the official *Gaceta*, returns thanks to three gentlemen of the colony for liberating their slaves.

FRANCE.

Freshets in the Garonne and other Rivers.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Freshets in the Garonne and other rivers in the south of France have caused great destruction of property.

SPAIN.

Denial that the Government Has Sent Agents Abroad to Raise Funds.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The *Correspondencia* declares there is no truth in the reports which have obtained circulation in Europe, that the Spanish Government has sent agents abroad to raise funds.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Business Progressing in a Manner Satisfactory to our Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The intelligence from Geneva, though not of a definite character, shows the business is progressing satisfactorily to this Government. Nothing further can be obtained at the Department of State.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—It is now expected that the Board of Arbitration will complete the work within a month.

The anjournment of the last week was due to the necessity of exchanging communications with the Cabinet at Washington.

EGYPT.

Movements of the Viceroy.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in this city yesterday.

Invasion of Abyssinia by the Egyptians.

LONDON, Aug. 5—6 A. M.—A dispatch from Suez reports that 2,000 Egyptians are advancing on Abyssinia with a view to conquest. The Emperor Kassai is marching to meet them, but it is thought his defeat is certain, and that Magdala will eventually fall into the hands of the invaders.

ITALY.

The Elections Today—Probability of a Liberal Success.

ROME, Aug. 4.—There is every indication that the Liberals will carry the elections here to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

Coyeters Apaches Surrender at Camp McDowell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Tazol's band of Coyeters Apaches, numbering sixty, mostly women and children, came into camp McDowell, Arizona, and surrendered themselves. They promised to remain on the reservation and assist the troops in punishing the hostile Indians. The officers stationed here believe the whole of this band was quartered and stationed here last Winter.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Facts as to its Management—Reforms Which have been Instituted by the Present Administration—Exposure of Many Fallacies—Refutation of Charges of Corruption.

Much has been said in the public Press and by the public men of the country during the past two or three years, upon the alleged mismanagement of the Custom-House at New-York, and as these charges amount, in the opinion of those who make them, to "monstrous frauds," and are being used for political effect in the present Presidential campaign, and, in fact, form the staple of objections in the Empire State to the present Administration, a brief survey of the facts connected therewith, and the reforms instituted within the last three years for the benefit of the public service at that port, cannot but be regarded as useful to the general body politic, and especially as affecting the entire mercantile community. It is proposed, in this article, to state, in as plain and explicit a manner as possible, the facts upon this subject as they appear from official documents.

It may not be known to the general public that the business of the New-York Custom-house is much greater than that of all the other Custom-houses in the United States put together, yet such is the fact. Nor would it be supposed, considering the many charges which have been so industriously set afloat, that the public business is conducted there more cheaply than elsewhere, yet such is also the fact, as the following tables, taken from the official records, as to the collections at five principal ports, with expenses, per cent. of expenses, &c., for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870, 1871 and 1872, will show:

Statement showing the collections and expenses on account of revenue from customs during the year ending June 30, 1870, in the districts hereinafter named, with the percentage of expenses to collections in each.

Districts.	Customs collections.	Fees, storage, &c.	Total.
Boston	$18,747,334 57	$122,146 27	$18,869,480 84
New-York	129,691,026 91	437,968 22	130,128,995 13
Philadelphia	8,431,705 54	56,754 63	8,488,460 17
Baltimore	9,748,358 96	45,733 55	9,794,092 51
New-Orleans	5,571,010 61	50,199 46	5,621,210 07

Districts.	Expenses.	Percentage.
Boston	$642,978 99	0.0341
New-York	2,337,918 65	0.0179
Philadelphia	402,662 62	0.0475
Baltimore	324,072 55	0.0330
New-Orleans	572,462 27	0.1019

Statement showing the collection and expenses on account of revenue from customs during the year ending 30th June, 1871, in the districts hereinafter named, with the proportion of expenses to collections in each.

Districts.	Duties and tonnage.	Fees, storage, &c.	Total.
Boston	$20,888,286 64	$127,770 71	$21,016,057 35
New-York	141,888 615 34	456,891 03	142,345,506 37
Philadelphia	7,254,526 37	45,162 85	7,299,689 22
Baltimore	8,943,759 08	52,894 98	8,996,654 06
New-Orleans	6,022,722 76	69,120 07	6,091,842 83

Districts.	Expenses.	Proportion.
Boston	$713,885 50	0.0338
New-York	2,388,977 93	0.0168
Philadelphia	413,508 61	0.0570
Baltimore	349,387 77	0.0387
New-Orleans	499,699 11	0.0820

The total amount collected from customs in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1872, was: Coin, $215,024,497 91; currency, $917,289 99; of which there was collected at New-York the sum of $148,981,778 73. The expense of collection at New-York was considerably less than that at any other port, being $2,305,514 60, or only about 1½ per cent., thus showing a gradual reduction each year for the collection of revenue by customs at the port of New-York under this Administration.

The figures, taken from the official returns, demonstrate the almost marvelous magnitude of the public business done at the Port of New-York. It is thus seen by those who are acquainted with the facts, that the business of the New-York Custom-house is about five times greater than that of the largest business house in North America, and many times larger than the operations of the most extensive railway in the United States.

It will be seen from the above table that the collections at New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $148,981,778 73, while at all the other ports of the United States only $66,960,009 17 were collected, showing that nearly three-quarters of the revenue derived from customs, by which coin the interest on the public debt is paid, are collected at New-York.

It is owing to this magnitude of the importing business at New-York that the storage of "General Order" goods has become a matter of public notoriety and discussion, that business elsewhere receiving no general attention, because elsewhere it is of such comparatively limited extent. In order that the general public may understand what the "General Order" business is, it may be well to briefly describe it. By the term "General Order goods," is meant the storage of goods imported into the United States, for which no owner appears to secure and pay the duties at or before the time they are taken from the importing vessel. The Government has a claim upon such merchandise for the legal duties, and the collector is by law required to take charge thereof until the importer claims them and pays the duty. If no claimant appears at the expiration of one year they are sold by the collector for the duties and charges.

From the beginning of the warehouse system, on the passage of the act of Congress of March 28, 1854, up to the Administration of President Grant, no thorough examination appears to have been made into its workings and management. For nearly twenty years it had gone on without disturbance and without reform, and it is not to be wondered that certain abuses had by this time sprung up. Among these abuses was the alleged sale of the General Order business, during President Johnson's Administration, for $49,000—a large sum of money for a single perquisite.

When Mr. Boutwell was appointed Secretary of the Treasury he perceived the necessity of reform, and began at once to inquire into its operations, and to institute measures of reform.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORMS UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The first Collector of Customs appointed at New-York by this Administration, Moses H. Grinnell, made a change in the General Order business and in the manner of doing the public cartage of imported goods at that port. Complaints being made to the Department, a committee was appointed by the Secretary, who made a thorough examination of the new system of cartage, and found it to work unsatisfactorily, both to the importers and the Government. It was accordingly abolished May 25, 1870, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a plan substituted in lieu thereof which still continues in force, and under which the public cartage is done at a cost of 34½ cents per package; whereas, previously, it cost 46 cents per package.—*Majority Report, page 26.*

By this reform alone, there is a large saving to the Government on the cartage of good sent to the Appraiser's stores, which is the only item of charges for cartage paid by the Government, this saving amounting to not less than $26,000 per annum.—*See page 73, Minority Report.*

Another reform speedily instituted by the Secretary was with regard to the labor of handling the goods in the public stores. This labor had cost the Government during previous years from $103,300 to $140,000 a year, and during one year had actually cost about $160,000. As soon as the contract in being (when he became Secretary) expired, Mr. Boutwell made a new contract for two years by which this labor cost only $70,000 per annum, and at the expiration of this contract he made a new one whereby the cost is now only $65,000 a year. Here is a saving of some $40,000 a year. Moreover, the Chamber of Commerce recently declared that this very labor, though so much more cheaply done, is now more satisfactorily performed than ever before.

He caused a special investigation of the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house with the view of correcting abuses and irregularities which, it was alleged, specially existed in the matter of claims for damaged goods. It will be recollected that the notorious Blatchford frauds were of this nature, by which the Government lost some $2,000,000. Under the reforms instituted by Secretary Boutwell in this branch of the service, which, in brief, consists of a more rigid examination and of a larger number of packages of each invoice, the former abuses have been, it is believed, practically abolished, as well as more certainty had in the ascertainment of the correct duties on goods.

The following is an official statement of the operations of the Appraiser's office under the present efficient officer, Hon. William A. Darling. They tell their own story of reform:

Number of invoices and appraisement orders classified and passed in Appraiser's Department from June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872	[illegible]
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871	172,655
Increase	28,358
Number of packages received in Appraiser's stores for examination from June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872	217,855
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871	187,371
Increase	30,484
Duties (in gold) advanced on invoices passed, over the rates entered from June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872	$1,863,172 47
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871	1,296,737 83
Increase	$566,434 64

Thus showing that, while there is an increase in the examination of packages of about fourteen per cent., there is an advance in duties in classification of nearly fifty per cent. under the present management of that Department.

Another important reform instituted by Secretary Boutwell, is in regard to the salaries of persons employed in charge of bonded warehouses for the reception of imported goods; in requiring the warehouse system to be entirely sustained by the owners of the stores and importers, whereas formerly it was a very considerable charge upon the Government.

It is during this Administration, for the first time, that smuggling at the port of New-York has been practically broken up. Whereas in previous years but a trifling sum was paid into the Treasury, from goods undertaking to evade the revenue laws, during the past fiscal year about $313,896 06 were received from this source alone. This unprecedented vigilance on the part of the officers of the Treasury of the United States has, as has been said, completely destroyed or broken up the system of these dangerous violators of the law.

The Secretary, very early in his administration, issued positive orders against officers of Customs, at New-York and elsewhere, receiving gratuities for their official services, and has invariably dismissed all officers against whom well-authenticated charges were made. He has frequently attempted other reforms, which required the abolition of existing law, among which mention may be made of the act authorizing Customs officers to receive moieties as informers in the case of goods seized for violation of law, believing such division of the value of the goods to be pernicious.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

The General Order business has already been briefly described. Let us now candidly examine the facts bearing upon the subject: Up to February, 1870, it had been the practice for certain great ocean steam-ship lines to discharge their cargoes in warehouses on their own docks, which were in Jersey City and Hoboken, respectively.

In February, 1870, Collector Grinnell, by order, discontinued this practice, and required all General Order goods as soon as discharged, to be delivered at warehouses on the New-York side of the North River.

This was the origin of the contest that has since so greatly agitated the public on the General Order business. The reasons given by the Collector for this change were, that goods stored on the Jersey side were often stolen, or changed; that the stores were surrounded by smugglers; and that it was wrong in theory to allow unclaimed goods to remain in the custody of the steam-ship lines, who, or their agents, were themselves importers. Against this order the steam-ship companies and many of the merchants at New-York protested, and hence the contest among those whom a noted Senator has dubbed the "Knights of the General Order." There was not only a conflict between the steam-ship companies and the Collector of the Port, but a difference of judgment also arose between the Collector and the Secretary. At length the Secretary, after a careful examination of the whole subject, addressed the following letter to the Collector:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1870.
>
> SIR: Upon full consideration of the papers relative to the storage of goods upon delivery from the vessels of the foreign steam-ship companies, I can see no valid objection to the use of the stores upon the companies' piers, if those stores can be placed under the exclusive control of the officers of the Customs. By this I mean that the officers of the vessels, and the subordinates of every kind, shall be excluded from those store-houses. In fine, the store-houses upon the piers are to be treated and managed precisely as other store-houses are treated and managed, and the proprietors of the steam-ships, and their servants, to be treated by the store-house keepers precisely as all other persons are treated.
>
> Should the managers of the steam-ships consent to this arrangement, I see no good reason why the business of storage cannot be restored to the warehouses on the piers. Very respectfully,
>
> GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
>
> Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The Collector failed to carry out the suggestions of the Secretary, claiming that, under the law and his official bond, he himself was responsible for the safe custody of the goods, and the letter being advisory and not in the form of an order, he would continue as heretofore, unless the Secretary should make an absolute command. The Secretary, of course, properly declined to relieve the Collector from any responsibility belonging to his official bond.

About a month after this, Mr. Thomas Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port, but his views coincided with Mr. Grinnell's as to the storage business, which continued to be conducted according to Mr. Grinnell's plan. Some two months after Mr. Murphy's appointment the warehouses of Leet & Stocking were designated to receive the General Order goods of the Cunard and North German Lloyd lines. This appears to have been in consequence of two facts. First, the defalcation of the firm which, to that time, had the storing of all unclaimed goods imported by these lines. Secondly, Leet & Stocking had obtained possession of the largest and most convenient warehouses of the City, thus enabling themselves to accommodate the mercantile community. Thirdly, the policy of requiring the General Order goods to be stored on the New-York side of the river having been established, the designation of Messrs. Leet & Stocking, under the circumstances, was a plain business matter, which would probably have been done by almost every merchant in the City precisely as it was done by the Collector of the Port.

This is shown by the fact that upon the appointment of Mr. Murphy's successor, (Mr. Arthur,) in November, 1871, who adopted the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, as set forth in his letter of June 1, 1870, above quoted, and which permitted the steam-ship and other importing lines to select their General Order stores, the great bulk of the business still continued with Leet & Stocking. The Cunard and North German Lloyds, of course, selected their own warehouses, but the great bulk of the General Order goods discharged in New-York is still stored with Leet & Stocking, not because these gentlemen are the protégés of the President, as has been insinuated in some quarters, but because their business accommodations are the most satisfactory and best adapted to the business public. Thus, at once, was the wisdom of the Secretary's policy vindicated, and that which was claimed as an abuse abolished.

Another among the many difficulties in the Generarl Oder problem was the rate of charges for storage and labor. In the absence of any law fixing such rate, the present Collector called to his aid the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and requested it to submit a schedule of charges proper to be collected for storage of the different kinds of imported merchandise. The Chamber of Commerce performed that duty, and the schedule agreed upon was adopted by the Department, and appears to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

It is being constantly asserted by certain public speakers of the opposition that the General Order business is still conducted in the interest of the so-called "Custom-house Ring." But nothing could be more unfounded. The following extracts from correspondence between Mr. Collector Arthur and the managers of the steam-ship lines will show that there is not and cannot be any monopoly. The letter of the agents of the steam-ship companies is dated March 15, 1872, and that of the Collector March 16, 1872. From the first we extract as follows:

> By that order we are authorized to designate a warehouse within a certain district for our General Order goods, and, in availing ourselves of this privilege, we mean to consult exclusively the interest and convenience of our lines and of our customers.
>
> Some of us had before this been called upon by various warehousemen, or by their agents, for the purpose of having their stores designated by us, but in no case have we had any proof that they were authorized or encouraged by the Collector to do so; on the contrary, we have the strongest evidence that such was not the case, and that the Collector would not accept any designation not made entirely of our free-will, or which might have been made before the above-mentioned notification.
>
> We also have the most satisfactory assurances from the Collector that his order will be construed in a liberal spirit, and that no obstacle will be placed in the way of any steam-ship company that might desire to designate a warehouse exclusively for its own unclaimed goods.
>
> The selection made for district warehouses, although it does not concern us particularly, in our opinion has been made with a due regard to the convenience of all importers.
>
> We also have the assurance of the Collector that the clause of his order saying that warehouses once designated by steam-ship companies will not be changed except for cause, is not to be construed as tying the steam-ship companies down to any warehouse, but is intended to protect the Collector against changes proposed on frivolous grounds.
>
> The steam-ship companies, on the other hand, while still hoping to have that question decided in their favor, cheerfully accept the undoubted advantages offered by the plan proposed, and desire to give it a fair trial.
>
> CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Cunard Line.
> JOHN G. DALE, Inman Line.
> F. W. J. HURST, National Line.
> WILLIAMS & GUION, Liverpool and G. W. Line.
> HENDERSON BROS., Anchor Line.
> OELRICHS & CO., Bremen Line.
> KUNHARDT & CO., Hamburg Line.
> GEO. MACKENZIE, Gen. Transatlantic Line.
> (Jos. H. Sparks, White Star Line, being absent, could not sign.)

And from the Collector's letter the following emphatic conclusion:

> COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1872.
>
> In this connection, and in view of the fact that it is rumored that attempts have been made to influence your designation of such warehouse, by representations that a certain selection would be gratifying to me, or to the Custom-house authorities, I desire to inform you now, as I have heretofore stated to you verbally, that if any such representations have been made to you, it has been entirely without my knowledge, authority or approval; that I do not propose to interfere, directly or indirectly, with your selection of such warehouse, and that it is my particular desire that you consult only your own wishes and interests in the premises.
>
> I am, very respectfully,
>
> C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

It need only be added that the facts thus shown were never attempted to be denied even by the New-York *Tribune*. Since the publication of this correspondence it has preserved a masterly silence upon the subject.

It is not the purpose of this pamphlet to offer any defense of Messrs. Leet & Stocking, but it is proper to say that they have not been doing business for the Government of the United States, and are not now. They are, in no proper sense of the phrase, public officers. They have never received from the Government one cent on account of the storage of goods. In every case they look to the merchant for their storage. If their charges are exorbitant, merchants with whom they have agreements have their remedy in Court, and can store elsewhere. It seems, indeed, not sufficiently known to the general public, or even to have been noticed by the Committees of Congress who investigated the subject, that the warehousing business is a matter of private concern, and not a part of the patronage of the Government; that the Government assumes no responsibility, and has no concern about imported merchandise, except to secure the payment of the legal duties. In a word, the cost of warehousing, drayage, &c., is a charge upon the goods to be paid by the importer, just as much as it is his private affair to pay the freight on the voyage to the country.

In concluding this branch of the subject, it may be well to remark that the Warehouse act was passed in the interest of the importing merchant, and specially for his benefit. It, in effect, authorizes the Government to loan the importer the duties for one year without interest, and not exceeding two years longer, with ten per cent. additional duties. It would not be expected that the Government would thus accommodate its customers with virtual loans of money and pay for the privilege besides. In consideration of the accommodation, the merchants very properly pay all the expenses of the warehousing system, including the salaries of Customs officers who police the stores, and keep a record of all goods received and discharged therefrom.

THE CHARGES OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

During the present Administration there have been three investigations into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house; the first by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the other two by authority of Congress. The conclusions reached in each case were substantially the same. The last committee took over 2,000 pages of printed testimony. They examined more than 150 witnesses, including steam-ship agents, merchants, cartmen, attorneys, editors, &c. Considering the magnitude of the business of the port, the number of employes—1,300, besides laborers—no abuses were found that were not either corrected, or, in the process of correction, through the reform policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The correctness of the general statement of this paragraph will be borne out by reference to almost any page of the printed reports of the several committees. Even the minority report of the Senate Investigating Committee, desirous of finding every fault possible, is constrained to admit the integrity and reform spirit of Mr. Collector Arthur, and the general vigilance and watchful ability of Secretary Boutwell. And notwithstanding all this, Senator Schurz, in a speech delivered at St. Louis July 22, charges that the old time Custom-house abuses continue, and one would not suppose, from what he says, that any reforms have been instituted. If such things come from the most honored of the opposition, what unconscionable assertions must be expected from the miscellaneous whippers-in and the Ward bummers! It is a fact that not a single statement made by this eminent public man touching the New-York Custom-house, in this carefully prepared speech, but was more or less disfigured and discolored by error.

As to the charges of collusion between the President and his private secretaries, in connection with the New-York Custom-house, it is safe to say there was never any charge more triumphantly refuted than this; there was not a particle of testimony to sustain it before any of the Committees; of all the witnesses examined, not one testified to any knowledge of the kind, and but two expressed any opinion upon the subject. These men were Mr. B. F. Mudgett and Horace Greeley. They express *beliefs*, not knowledge, nor any reason for the *belief*. The following is Mr. Greeley's testimony on this point:

> By Mr. CASSERLEY—Question.—Do you know, or not, whether the subject of the General Order business, as it is called, excites much complaint among business men in this City? Answer.—I know it excites complaint, but I hear more of it on its political side than its business side; it is a very rotten business, in my judgment, from all I hear.
>
> Q.—You hear of complaints in both aspects—the business aspect and the political aspect? A.—Yes, Sir; but more in regard to the fact that individuals who have no right to make money are making large sums of money out of it, who are silent partners of those who control General Orders and cartage.
>
> Q.—Who are those individuals? A.—I would not like to testify; I think Gen. Porter, of the White House, is one, and also Gen. Babcock is, *but I know no facts to prove it.*

On being questioned later by Mr. Howe, Mr. Greeley does not appear to have known who gave him the impression that Gens. Porter and Babcock were interested in the profits of the General Order business, but thinks it was a certain Charles A. Lamont, a person not produced as a witness.—*Page 13, Minority Report.*

Such testimony as this would not be listened to by any respectable Court of justice, and was only heard by the Investigating Committee out of great courtesy to the witness. As to the other witness, Mr. Mudgett, who also expressed a belief, *he*, like Mr. Greeley, was unable to state any facts on which his belief was founded, so that the conclusion of the Committee, that this belief was a mistaken one, and "borrowed only from the scandal of a great brawling city," is undoubtedly correct. It may be stated furthermore that this *belief* is expressly proved to be incorrect by the positive testimony given under oath of such men as Gen's. Porter and Babcock, Col. Leet, Mr. Stocking, and Mr. Collector Grinnell, all of which testimony has been published to the country, and is to be found in the investigating committees of Congress, of which Mr. Patterson and Mr. Buckingham were respectively Chairmen, to which reference is made for the correctness of these statements.

CONCLUSION.

Such, in brief, is a true exposition of the pretended abuse and fraud on the general Government, the discussion of which, for weeks, held the Senate of the United States in a spell of false delusion, and inflamed the public mind. Calumny, with its myriad tongues, filled the opposition Press with insinuations of dishonesty against many public men, and yet we find upon the most rigid examination that these charges, each and every one, were wholly unfounded, and that here, as in every other branch of the public service, since this Administration came into power, the true watchword has been "Reform." We have seen from this examination of the subject that the public mind has been largely abused in reference to the management of the New-York Custom-house; that many important facts have been suppressed by the opposition; that innocent parties have been unjustly assailed. We have seen that though for twenty years the affairs of that immense institution, as it may well be called, were allowed "to run themselves," so to say, that an era of true reform and radical correction of existing evils sprang up simultaneously with the Administration of Gen. Grant. We have seen that the reforms successfully instituted are in the interest of economy, political morality and the general good; that smuggling has been effectually checked; that there is no monopoly of any branch of the business; that the expenses for collecting the revenue at New-York have been gradually diminishing each year during this Administration; that it now costs the Government only about a cent and a half on the dollar to collect the revenue from the Customs at the greatest Custom-house in the country; that there is now, for the first time in years, perfect harmony and satisfaction among importers, merchants, cartmen, warehouse and Customs officers; that the Government gets its duties through the experience of its officers. And it is according to the universal testimony of all officers of the Government, who have investigated Custom-houses, including experienced officials of the Treasury Department, that the business of that port is the best conducted, according to law and regulations, of any port in the United States, and which may, at least in part, be accounted for by the fact that there are fewer removals from office in New-York than at any other of the principal ports. Indeed, it is a plain fact that all the other Custom-houses of the country constantly appeal to the officials of the New-York Custom-house for their opinion and practice in regard to rates of duty, and other matters of doubt which continually arise under our complex tariff code, and are almost universally guided by the New-York practice.

And finally, we have seen that the charges so unblushingly made by the opposition, of complicity between the President's private secretaries and parties connected with the New-York Custom-house, do not have a particle of foundation upon which to stand; that those charges were unmixedly false, calumnious and wicked. And we may with perfect confidence conclude that a candid public will agree that an Administration which has done in three years more to perfect the management of business, to the satisfaction of the whole mercantile community, and in the interest of good government, is fairly entitled, on this ground as on others, to the favorable judgment of the American people.

Greeley by Hall.

The Vermont *Watchman* seems to consider it a somewhat "remarkable coincidence" that in the Fall of 1870 Mr. Greeley was a candidate for Congress and was, of course, defeated, and that, during the canvass, A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of New-York City, and now one of his most enthusiastic supporters, made a speech in which he thus characterized the present Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party:

> "He is feeble of purpose; tremulous in judgment, unstable and inconsistent in thought and deed, doing motiveless things, telling motiveless falsehoods, friendly with a man one moment and unfriendly the next, eccentric in dress, eccentric in eating and drinking, devoured by the worm of self-consciousness, full of unaccountable idiosyncracies and prejudices and awkward affectations."

Such is the picture which the Democratic Mayor of New-York City in 1870 drew of Mr. Greeley, not thinking him fit to be a representative in Congress, but now regarding him just the man to be President of these United States. Mr. Greeley had not then told the public that he could not see any evidence of Mayor Hall's complicity in the great Tammany frauds, the disclosure of which last year startled the whole country. He has not yet seen any such evidence, and this may be one of the reasons why his Honor now thinks so kindly of the man whom less than two years ago he denounced so sharply. The fact that the Tammany thieves, with their gang of Democratic rowdies, bruisers, and cut-throats, are so cordial in their support of the Democratic nominee, is, to say the least, a very dark presumption against this "reform canvass."

Another Case.

The Toledo *Commercial* says one of the most significant events of the campaign is the speech of Hon. Jason S. Brown, at Mason, Ind., on Tuesday. Mr. Brown, from 1862 to 1868, was leader of the Democrats in the Indiana House of Representatives, and since that time has been the recognized leader of the party in the Senate. His opposition to Greeley must necessarily take many Democratic votes from the fusion movement, and clearly demonstrates the fact that Hoosier Democrats are not so readily transferred to the sore-head Republicans as some seem to have supposed.

Attempted Incendiarism in Brooklyn.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Saturday night an attempt was made to burn the two-story frame building No. 231 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, between Raymond and Navy streets, occupied by Abraham Krone, tailor, by placing a quantity of patent kindling wood on the tarred roof and igniting it. The fire was discovered and extinguished before any serious damage was done. This is the fourth attempt that has been made to burn that block since the 2d of July.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Oak Bluffs—A Fashionable New-England Watering-Place—Improvements on the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Oak Bluffs.

Among New-Yorkers, certainly, and very probably among Americans, generally, Martha's Vineyard is considered a little speck of an island almost lost in the immensity of Atlantic waters. This is altogether erroneous, for the place itself is as large as Staten Island, and the group of isles with which it is immediately connected form a continuation of the island so familiar to Gothamites and dwellers on the Sound. It will, probably be news to the majority of the readers of the TIMES to hear that on this same Martha's Vineyard there is a watering-place, which among the Bostonians and the dwellers in Massachusetts, is fast becoming as popular as Long Branch is with us. The name of this resort is Oak Bluffs, though by the islanders it is invariably called the Camp-meeting Ground. For the last five-and-twenty years the Methodists have indeed been in the habit of worshiping in the groves of oak which crown the bluffs on the southern line of coast of this island. But little by little every year a change has been working into a more gorgeous and less pious state of things. The cottages, which at first clustered around the Central Tabernacle, where the people heard the Word, strayed away more and more, until at length they emerged from under the oaks and established themselves upon the line of bluffs that overlook the ocean. Then long rows of bathing-houses sprang up suddenly along the sandy beach, and in the twinkling of an eye forms curiously clad in astounding bathing dresses began to sport amid the lines of surf which here have a mitigated fury, and are not so tremendous as in the centre of the south side. There bathing, without ropes and attendants in boats, would be suicidal for all but the strongest swimmers. Then large hotels were established, until this year capped the climax of progress by the opening of the Seaview House, a regular watering-place hotel, with all its train of superb clerks, colored waiters, and swell proprietor. Here the visitor may now be bled as expertly and as remorselessly as at Newport, Cape May or our own Long Branch, *dearest* queen among all the daughters of the horse-leech. The boys with the brushes have not yet been introduced; and perhaps, as everybody comes by steam-boat, that infliction will be spared. For the supposition that the traveler over old ocean has become exceedingly dusty *in transitu* is a flight of imagination too powerful apparently for the Oak Bluff mind. Still, after I had paid a dollar and a half for a very poor but very pretentious dinner, and had been obliged to give fifty cents to the waiter to obtain what I did get, the reminiscences of other Summer plunder places rose up so strongly in my mind that I was half disappointed when no one rushed at me brandishing a brush.

The Seaview House would delight New-Yorkers, because it would prove to them conclusively what has often been suspected, that Boston is not ahead of any other place. Not only has this new hotel all the faults that seaside hotels generally have, but it has others special to itself. It is perched right over the sea, and close to the pier, in consequence of which guests are annoyed by the arrivals and departures of the steam-boats. It is also built with four stories and a Mansard roof, but then there is an elevator. The great fault is, however, that the verandas are much too narrow, so that they are spoiled as a promenade. At present, the chief occupation of the guests is sitting in that part of the veranda directly over the pier, and watching for the arrival of the steam-boats from Wood's Hole and New-Bedford. When this has lost its fascination, they walk along the bluff and watch the folks bathing. This is, *par excellence*, the great device to kill time. It has been noticed at other bathing-places that nobody goes into the water, and especially that in very fashionable resorts those who do go into the water are nobodies. Oak Bluffs is an honorable exception. Oak Bluffs has some pretension to fashion, for there are some big-bugs who never fail to come here—Gov. Sprague for one, Mrs. Rich, of Boston, for another. But everybody bathes here. In the morning one-half the population puts itself into costume and tumbles into the surf, the other half looking on. In the afternoon those who bathed look on, those who gazed take their turn at bathing.

At present the great want of Oak Bluffs is a good drive. The authorities could make an excellent one along the bluffs in front of the cottages, but they have preferred to lay out something that is called by courtesy a park, and which reminds the New-Yorker of Hilton's great feats in Beach-street, and at the foot of Canal. This wretched attempt at high landscape gardening has this year some little assistance from nature, because her grass is not yet withered, and her huckleberry bushes still survive. Next season they will be quite gone, and then the park will be a barren waste, full of broom vegetable skeletons, and dreary to the last degree. One must deplore this want of judgment because the cottages in this locality are not only very beautiful, but they have the great merit of being singularly varied in construction. It is not only difficult to find a homely one, but to find two that look alike. The reason for this is clear. There was not one built from speculative motives, but each was erected by the inhabitant according to his wants and his ideas of the beautiful. The result has been that no where on the American continent can be found structures in wood which can compare with these. They are, to my mind, the great feature of the place. The bathing is good, but is equally good elsewhere; the view is fine, but not nearly so fine as at West Point and Huzzleton Head, on the Tisbury side of the island, and not finer than at Long Branch, or any other place that commands an extensive view of the sea. But in the number of private residences, and in the beauty of these cottages by the sea, Oak Bluffs of Martha's Vineyard must indubitably bear away the bell.

The interior of the grove contains many cottages that are handsome also, and some hotels that are very fair. The Pawnee House and the Central House especially have the reputation of being excellent abiding places. These and the stores are in the principal streets inside the grove and among the oak-trees, but still they are outside the fence which separates the quarters of those who come to pray from those who come for health-giving sea breezes and a holiday. Within the circle are the tents and cottages of those who hold up the right hand of the preacher, of the professing Methodists and their families. The meeting will not take place for some days, and many of these habitations have not yet been occupied. Some, however, are filled, and those of the occupants who are at all aged must look on with stern sorrow at the changes that are being wrought around them. This house that they builded to serve the Lord, and to sing His praises, to which they gave their labor and their wealth, is being fast swept away from them, and is passing into the possession of the frivolous-minded and the worldly. Maidens in Dolly Vardens and youths equipped as devoted yachtsmen stray curiously through the camp, and curl the lip of derision at the huge tent of the tabernacle, and the circle of smaller tents around it, free to all devotees, each town having a tent appropriated for its needs. Not only do they sneer at these, but they bring croquet-balls, mallets and hoops, and play that wordly game within the circle and under the shadow thrown by the big tent. Cruel as it is to bear these things, they have to be borne until the meeting comes. Then the laws of the camp-meeting grove come into force, and those who are within the radius of one mile must obey them. This includes the bathing-houses and the Seaview House, but I greatly fear that any attempt to stop people from playing croquet or from playing the piano, or from shouting and screaming in the water during the hours of divine service, will be utterly disregarded. At least one-half of the sober chrysalis has become a butterfly, and will act as butterflies have ever acted. And the ministers must make up their minds to this, and also to have their tabernacle considered one of the minor attractions of the place, a good thing to see when Gallio and the fair Berenice have tried yachting, bathing, blue-fishing and driving, and are dying for a new sensation. Then will they appear listless and *blasé* under the folds of the tabernacle; then will they make grimaces at the hard seats and lift up the eyebrows of astonishment at the singing, and look piteously at the contribution bag. But perhaps they may hear that which shall be of service to them, and may have cause to rejoice that they sauntered so far from their usual haunts.

The Highlands is almost as popular as Oak Bluffs as a location for cottages, but it contains no stores, and only one hotel. But there is a large and constantly increasing number of private residences here, and report says that the man who owned it, and would once on a time have willingly sold the whole place for five thousand dollars, has sold one-sixth of it for seventy-five thousand dollars. He was an inhabitant of Edgartown, but he has deserted that quiet haven, and has built himself a gorgeous castello in these Highlands. The millionaire, Mr. Rich, had, before his death, a very fine mansion here, which is now inhabited by the cousin who inherited his vast possessions. It must be admitted that the view from this point is very fine, commanding as it does the whole expanse of the Sound, and the air is very bracing, as it is much higher than the bluffs, to which it descends by a gentle slope. But there is no bathing, and although the ladies in the grove do not scruple to scuttle from the bathing-houses in long waterproofs which hide their bathing-dresses, but which, in conjunction with the queer hats, give them the air of pilgrims in the olden time, yet the distance to the Highlands is too great for any such daring feats. So the hotel in this part is only inhabited by those who are content to take the salt-water "through the pores," and have not the least intention of making spectacles of themselves for the delectation of others. This hotel is more moderate in its prices, and is very well kept, having a good hearty home-tone about it without any affectation of first-class styles. It has also a dock of its own, where the steam-boats stop, though truth compels me to say that they stop a very short time, and hurry on impatiently to the Seaview House.

The authorities have worked very hard for the improvement of this part of Martha's Vineyard. A good Macadamized road has been begun, and various sidewalks of some length have been laid down in concrete. A trench is now digging in the immediate vicinity of the Seaview House for the reception of gas-pipes, and considerable moneys have been expended in improving the dirt roads. But the most commendable sign about the place is the alacrity with which piers are erected. If any speculator will put up another hotel along the Parade—and it is a certain venture—the authorities would at once lay down a pier for his special benefit. It is not so much for the sake perhaps of landing passengers and freight which could all be perfectly well done at one pier, but around each hotel clusters a swarm of pleasure boats and yachts from which the islanders derive a considerable revenue. For these a pier is absolutely necessary, which will explain the eagerness with which they are constructed. Visitors seem to enjoy blue-fishing uncommonly, and some appear to dream of nothing else. When they get up in the morning, as soon as they tackle their breakfasts, they ask the negro waiters whether the wind is good for blue-fishing. It is a curious fact that colored men never will say that they don't know anything, and accordingly their replies are somewhat curious. I suppose the reason why blue-fishing is so popular, is because you can fish on a run, and are not forced to sit in one place for hours waiting for a nibble.

GAR.

A PENNSYLVANIA VIEW.

First Rash and Rampant, Then Cowardly and Weak.

Hon. D. N. White, a veteran editor, writes to the Union Club, of the City of Allegheny, Penn., in response to an invitation to co-operate with that organization, a letter, in which he cordially agrees to do all he can to promote the interests of the Republican Party, and, speaking of the Democratic Party, says:

"The spectacle is presented to us of a great party of strong, pronounced opinions, which have been held for long years past with bull-dog tenacity in the midst of defeat and contumely, suddenly converted to the principles of their opponents. All that they have been contending for in the past have been professedly abandoned. All that they have been opposing they have meekly accepted. More astonishing still, their humiliation does not stop there. All their able men, who had fought their battles and who had been faithful in discouragement and defeat, are set aside, and they select for their Presidential candidate a man who has diligently used all his rare opportunities, and all his confessedly great powers of vituperation, in opposing and maligning their men, their principles, and their measures. A man who has never been a Democrat, who says he is not now a Democrat, and who has said more hard things of the Democratic Party, its measures, and principles, and leaders, than any man living, is now the acknowledged head of the Democratic Party, and its candidate for the chief office in the gift of the people! Even the second place is not allowed to a Democrat. Their candidate for Vice-President is, and always has been, a Radical Republican. If this is not sounding the depth of political humiliation, then we know not where the depths are to be found. No doubt, thousands of Democrats writhe and gnash their teeth in the midst of this shame and degradation, and thousands will show their indignation by repudiating the ticket thrown upon them by hungry and ambitious leaders.

Now, what has caused this sudden revolution in the Democratic Party? Did it originate in the party itself; in the minds of its members, produced by a conviction that its past course had been wrong, and inimical to the welfare of the country? Convictions of error are usually of slow growth. Men do not usually suddenly give up long held and cherished principles, and especially all political principles held with fearless tenacity. What brought about this astounding change? In fact, is there really any change in the views of the party or of its leaders, notwithstanding the Cincinnati platform was swallowed without a wry face?

The historical facts connected with the change are simply these. A few dissatisfied leaders of some prominence in the Republican Party, together with a number of disappointed office-seekers, called a convention to meet at Cincinnati to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. This was a self-appointed Convention, having no real constituency behind it. This was peculiarly the case in this State. This Convention nominated Greeley and Brown. Now whether this Convention, and the nomination of Greeley, were the result of a previous arrangement between Greeley and the dissatisfied Republican leaders of the one side and Seymour and other Democratic leaders on the other, we cannot at this present time say—time will show. I have no doubt there was some kind of understanding between the Republican malcontents and certain Democratic leaders North and South, or the Cincinnati Convention would never have convened. Mr. Greeley and those Republicans who officiated with him are too shrewd to have risked their political fortunes on a venture which without Democratic support would have been a ridiculous fizzle.

But whether there was a secret arrangement or not, it is as clear as the noon day, that the Democratic Party adopted the Cincinnati platform and candidates solely for success. That party to-day despises the platform and feels a natural repugnance to the candidates, and yet swallows both that it may seize the Government, and if Greeley is elected it will seize it, and rule the country in spite of Greeley and the "Liberal Republicans."

Democratic papers and orators, and the New-York *Tribune*, appeal to Republicans to support Greeley on the ground that the platform of Cincinnati and Philadelphia are almost identical, and that Greeley is a sound Republican. My reply to this appeal is, that as long as I approve of Republican principles and measures, I prefer to support them in the party which originated them, and has hitherto triumphantly carried them into practice. If the Democratic Party prefers Republican principles and measures to their own old, effete, ruinous and obnoxious principles, let them give up their organization and join the Republican ranks. There is no sense in two parties holding the same views. I do not trust this cat in the meal-tub. I love Republican principles, and therefore I cling to the organization that has proved its faith by its works during the most trying time in the history of the nation—proved it too in spite of the bitter opposition of the Democratic Party, which for twelve years has used herculean efforts to destroy the principles and prevent the measures it now suddenly professes to love. I had rather trust a Union soldier to protect the honor of the old flag, who has fought a score of battles under its folds, than a repentant rebel who did his best to blot it from existence. I hope the rebel and the Democrat have both repented, and that they are sincere in supporting the flag and Republican principles, but as long as I find them warring against the Republican Party and its candidates, I have grave doubts of the sincerity of their professed conversion.

But Greeley is a good Republican, a better man than Grant, and knows more of the principles of civil government—why not vote for him? I have nothing to say to the disparagement of Greeley's abilities, or his great services to the Republican Party. I do not forget, also, that he has been a festering thorn in the sides of the Democratic Party for a long series of years. For these things he has deserved well of the Republican Party. But he has in his whole political course manifested his peculiar unfitness for the high office of President. I read the *Tribune* carefully during the whole war, and a great many times during the nation's agony did I thank God that Horace Greeley was not President. How often did true patriots tremble at times for fear that Horace Greeley's influence with the Government would lead to fearful disasters. At one moment rampant and rash, at another weak and cowardly—one week crying 'on to Richmond,' and the next groveling in the dust and willing to let the rebels go. No, no. Horace Greeley is a good editor, an able writer, and I have always esteemed him honest to his convictions, but he is not a statesman; has none of the coolness, prudence and far-seeing sagacity of a statesman. His ideas of government and particularly of finance are crude, and his views are hastily formed, and it is to be feared would be carried out hastily and rashly. As between Grant and Greeley, if the question was now open as to the choice of the Republican candidate, I should prefer Grant. His Presidency has been highly creditable to himself and the Republican Party. The country has been prosperous, the national debt has been reduced, and the taxes have been greatly lessened. His enemies say his Administration has been corrupt. Why do they not prove it? It would be astounding if some bad men did not get into office in spite of all the care possible, but that does not make the Administration corrupt. It never has been shown, and cannot be, that the President and the Administration have proved corrupt, or sustained corruption. On the contrary, corrupt office-holders have been removed and punished as soon as the evil has been discovered. No President can rule the country without a party. There can be no one-man power in a representative republican government. Grant rules the country in harmony with and supported by the Republican Party. Greeley, if elected, will be compelled to rule in accordance with the views of the Democratic Party. I prefer Republican rule to Democratic rule. I prefer that the Union men of this country should rule it, instead of the men North and South who did all they could do to uphold slavery and destroy the Union. I am not uncharitable or unforgiving. If they repent, I wish them to come into our ranks, and we will give them a hearty welcome; but as long as they keep up their old organizations, and slander Republican men and Republican candidates, I do not trust them, although their claims are covered with velvet resolutions. As I said before, it is the old story of the cat in the meal-tub.

The only safe plan for those who prefer Republican principles is to support the Republican organization and its regularly-nominated candidates—national, State and county. If the party needs reforming it cannot be done by disrupting it and defeating its candidates. This is to destroy and not reform. All needed reforms can be accomplished within the party, and all its principles and measures, and power may be preserved intact. It is the best way, the serviceable way, the only safe way. All other paths lead to ruin—this only to assured success."

The Liberal List in Maine.

The Boston *Advertiser* says it may not be a very strong argument against a principle that some of its supporters are not men entitled to respect and confidence. It is nevertheless a suspicious circumstance when a new movement attracts to a party bartering its principles for the sake of office men exclusively of one class, and that class shelved office-holders or disappointed office-seekers. The weight properly to be attached to the circumstance we will not attempt to estimate. In making the argument *ad hominem* we only claim first that the secession of these politicians to the opposition shall not be taken, outside the circle where they are known, as evidence that any general movement is in progress, and secondly, that the selfish motive that is known to exist, having more to do with the scattered changes than the patriotic motive that is alleged, fairly raises the question whether the latter has any existence. If, in other words, a politician had not decided a fortnight ago that the nepotism, gift-taking, favoritism, absenteeism, military tendencies, usurpations and all the other offenses charged, rendered the President an unfit man for his position; and if, yesterday, he determined, with an offer of a coveted place in his hand, to go for Greeley—we are justified in doubting whether his opinion of Gen. Grant has anything whatever to do with the change. "Liberalism" in Maine seems to be peculiarly of this selfish nature, as a few notable examples will show.

Mr. S. P. Morrill is a Liberal. He was one of Mr. Johnson's martyrs, and was rewarded by being sent to Congress from the Second District. It was distinctly understood that he was to have but one term, but on failing to obtain a renomination he became discontented and has now gone over to Greeley. Mr. J. S. Lyford, of Lewiston, we believe, was formerly a revenue officer of the Second District. Having lost his office, he also lost confidence in the Republican Party, and has long been waiting for the something which has now turned up. In the Third District we find Col. Thomas S. Lang among the Liberals. He has a grievance against his representative, Mr. Speaker Blaine. He desired a certain office which he could not have, and he, too, thinks there should be a civil service reform. He has been repeatedly invited to publish the correspondence between himself and Mr. Blaine, but has not ventured to do so. In the same district is Mr. Wm. Philbrick, who is, so it is said, to be nominated to oppose Mr. Blaine. Mr. Philbrick has been a Bank Examiner and a State Senator. Mr. Blaine refused to espouse the cause of a relative of Mr. Philbrick, who was guilty of official wrong-doing, and Mr. Philbrick goes for Greeley. In the Fourth District, Mr. John H. Rice is a Liberal. Mr. Rice was a Member of Congress, and afterward Collector at Bangor. His political conscience suffered him to act in such a manner that President Johnson did not disturb him. He is Collector no longer, but he is a Greeley man.

In the Fifth District, besides Mr. Washington Long, who was, but is not, Collector at Eastport, and is a Liberal, we find Hon. F. A. Pike, who has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Pike remained in the Republican ranks—at least professedly—until within a few weeks. When the Philadelphia Convention met, Mr. Pike, who was a delegate but did not attend, had not decided to vote against Grant, and it has been understood that if he had any chance to get the Republican nomination away from Mr. Hale he would take it. He only went over to the enemy when promotion among his old associates was no longer possible. He was ready to profess either Republicanism or Democracy, so that he might get back to Congress. The Grant men would not nominate him, and he carries his wares to Greeley. He differs from the vulgar herd of turn-coats and place-hunters only in the zeal of his pursuit and in the advertised auction of principles.

Such are a few of the converts to Greeleyism in Maine. The list might be extended, but not very far. The number of purchaseable Republicans is not large. We have already very nearly enumerated all the prominent men in the State who, after having been Republicans, have declared for Greeley.

The Chemistry and Mechanics of Sugar Production.

The New-Orleans *Price Courant* gives as among the peculiar reasons why New-Orleans should provide schools of instruction in science, as applied to the practical industries, may be mentioned the great necessities of sugar culture. One may well be startled with the statement that sugar ground in the wide arastra or horse-mill leaves thirty per cent. of the saccharine product in the bagasse, or with the fact that sugar burned or charred or badly manipulated will bring thirty per cent. less in market than that prepared by the most perfect process. Yet these items often go to make up the difference between a loss and profit in sugar culture. It might be added that chemistry has much to do with the preparation of the soil, with estimating properly the effects of air and moisture upon the growth of plants, and furnishing the proper artificial aliment where the natural has become deficient. These reflections convince us that every sugar-planter should be fairly read in the chemistry of sugar and of the soil it grows on, and that as Mexico has a school of mines, because of her great interest in the production of the precious metals, so Louisiana should have a department in which the growth and manufacture of sugar should be specially treated of.

It is also in the mechanic arts and manufactures that the secondary profits of sugar culture are to be found. A pound of raw sugar is worth twelve cents. A pound of refined sugar, nineteen cents. In this difference there is a great profit, even after deducting the cost and waste of manufacture. This difference consists chiefly in the application of chemistry and mechanics. It is an evidence of the value of scientific knowledge that sugar as prepared on plantation at present commands a nearer approach to the prices of the refined article than when sold on its saccharine strength alone without the improvement in finish which science has occasioned.

Among the enquiries now agitating the economists, is—whether it be better to crush the cane, or obtain its saccharine constituents through the medium of dilution. The cost of obtaining cane-juice, by mechanical pressure, is very great, from the character of the power and process necessary. This has led the beet root planters to resort to dilution or diffusion as it is called. The root, or stalk, is cut into thin slices and immersed in a vat of water. The chemical constitution of cane-juice shows that the saccharine and saline elements are crystalized. The albuminous elements are not so soluble. The process of crushing or even rasping the plant mixes these incongruous constituents in such a manner as to render their separation more difficult and expensive. The reasoning, therefore, seems in favor of dilution, over crushing. The subsequent process of granulation consists in evaporation and the use of the vacuum pan. We can offer no comparison of the cost or merits of the two modes. While it takes more power in the crushing process, it must require a much more delicate and perhaps complicated machinery and more fuel in diffusion. Still there remains the great consideration, that average cane contains about ninety per cent. of juice with ten per cent. of woody matter. As there is not more than sixty per cent. of juice obtained by pressure, it becomes an object to secure a larger yield. In an experimental establishment in India, the yield of juice by diffusion is eighty-five per cent., which is an almost absolute utilization of the whole liquid products of the cane. It is not our intention in this short article to do more than call the attention of sugar-planters and factors to the great importance of chemistry and the mechanic arts as applied to sugar-planting, granulating and refining. There are able treatises on the subject accessible to all inquirers. Knowledge on this subject will amply repay the labor of attaining it, and we know nothing that will pay, as it has paid, better than a thorough knowledge of the chemistry and mechanics of sugar production.

New-Jersey Politics.

We understand that Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren, of Bergen County, is named in connection with the candidacy for member of Congress in the district in which he resides. Mr. Van Buren is an able man, and has done service to the Republican Party, and if acceptable to his constituents would, without doubt, make a useful member. The name of Mr. Phelps is also mentioned in the same connection. With such members the district would be well represented.

Wheat Growth Abroad.

Returns from England show that the wheat crop is middling, the barley crop poor, and the yield of oats, beans and potatoes large. The new crop of wheat will not come into market until the middle of August, and it is estimated that in the meantime the country will require 1,500,000 quarters of wheat and flour. The report from Russia, whence England is accustomed to draw its chief supply, is that the crops are scarcely up to the average. In Hungary and Germany the yield will be fully up to that of former years, while in Southern and Western Europe there will be a deficiency. In the United States there are conflicting reports as to the crops, but on the whole a fair yield is expected.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Question That Answers Itself.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Sun* of the 1st inst. informs the public that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher supports Gen. Grant because Grant appointed one of Beecher's friends to an office. Will you please inform the public, through the columns of the TIMES, why the editor of the New-York *Sun* don't support Gen. Grant?

PLYMOUTH.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

A Car Conductor's Defense.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 23d inst. appears an editorial entitled "Dumb Conductors," in which great stress is laid on the impropriety of conductors poking passengers to obtain payment of fare. An experience of one week as conductor on a horse-car would thoroughly convince you that not more than one-half the people who ride thereon would pay their fare unless they were poked. Most people riding on horse-cars ride daily; they know the price of a ride; the conductors are easily distinguished, those employed on the line of which I am conductor wearing two badges, and uniform hats or caps. Now if passengers do not want to be poked, why do they not offer their fare on entering a car? They know the rule is to pay on entering, yet how few offer their fare as soon as convenient. It is a common occurrence for passengers to get on the rear of a car and, rudely pushing the conductor aside, boldly plow their way to the front of the car, to which place the conductor must follow to collect his fares. Another class get on, inquire the time it will take to reach a certain point, and, after admonishing the conductor to stop the car there, disappears inside the car, and the conductor has no alternative but step inside, and (as he probably is looking out at the window) poke him for his fare. Again, on the evening up trip, when the cars are thronged, how many "beats" get on the front and rear platforms none but experienced conductors know. On this trip, should the conductor approach the front door and shout, "Fares if you please," as the green ones do, he will receive about one-half. An experienced conductor looks out at the throng and pokes each one who has not paid, and as a consequence collects all his fares. An eminent divine of the City of Churches once animadverted severely on the practice of people, apparently respectable, who always sought to evade payment of fare on horse-cars, and who ran the ferries when they could. To me it is, to a great degree, painful to poke a passenger to obtain his fare, and were people at all sensitive they would not wait to be poked before paying. In regard to drunken conductors being employed on cars, I will say the men are not under the officers' observation at all times, and if passengers would take the trouble to report to the Company any conductor who may be at all under the influence of intoxicating drink, the nuisance would soon be abated. The handling or pawing process I myself deprecate, and what is strange those conductors who indulge in it seldom or never assist children or infirm persons in getting on their cars.

CONDUCTOR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

Facts for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vile smells that have of late years destroyed all comfort of life in the upper part of this City have this Summer become more annoying and dangerous than ever. The protracted and intense heat this season has caused us to suffer from this terrible nuisance more than ever. From Fortieth to Sixtieth streets, west of Madison-avenue, the infliction is greatest and the complaints loudest. The Board of Health are justly held to blame, as they possess arbitrary power to suppress this and all other nuisances injurious to health, and their indifference to absolute suffering—notwithstanding frequent appeals to them by the sufferers—amounts to a criminal neglect of important duties confided solely to them.

The writer of this, accompanied by another resident of the infected district, being curious to know where the stench came from, how it originated, and to learn, if possible, whether any efforts have been made to suppress the nuisance, devoted part of a day to learn the facts of the case by personal inspection of that portion of the North River front whence the stench emanates. After arriving at the foot of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets we found ourselves in the midst of it. We visited the various fat-melting establishments, and were politely received by the proprietors. They assured us, each and all of them, that the business, as now conducted by them, with new and improved machinery, is entirely inoffensive, and the three largest houses we visited did seem to us free from objection—some smaller ones, it appeared to us, needed immediate attention by some one in authority. After leaving the melting-houses we followed a long line of covered carts filled, apparently, with decomposed animal matter, smelling horribly, and almost black with flies—we found the carts discharging their loads in a long black barge alongside the wharf. This floating pest-house is filled up with tanks of immense capacity, and all the offal and dead animals gathered from the City daily is melted here right under our noses. Here we found the main source of the sickening stench that daily and nightly afflicts us. Upon inquiry, we found that none of the improvements used in the melting-houses are used on the barge, the vessel merely hauls out in the river a short distance during the melting process. A sort of blind, we think, for the stink half a mile inland is just as great as if the vessel lay in the dock. Now here is the main trouble. We have solved the riddle for the residents of the upper part of the island, and "what will they do about it?" We should like to know what President Bosworth has to say about it, as we saw him looking round while we were investigating.

This is a very serious matter, and deserves the immediate attention of up-town people. We have suffered this nuisance until patience has ceased to be a virtue. The present Board of Health appear to be mysteriously indifferent to our complaints, and as we cannot deal as summarily with this nuisance—not being self-reliant residents of New-Jersey—as the people did with a similar nuisance at Communipaw lately, we must find some other way of abating it, or add another to the many good reasons for quitting New-York altogether.

L.

THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

The Tammany Candidate's "Statesmanship."

The *State Journal*, of Richmond, Va., brings out to the astonished gaze of his more careless friends the claim to statesmanship, which we all readily acknowledge Mr. Greeley to have right and peculiarly obnoxious title to. It says:

"What Horace Greeley was in war we all know; the extent of his statesmanship in peace is what puzzles the present generation of readers and thinkers, and leaves to the future antiquist the most perplexing of unsolved problems in human history and politics. When a firm and decided attitude on the part of the North, as to the right of secession, seemed imperatively demanded in 1860, we find Greeley advocating the right until the voice of remonstrance was so loud and indignant as almost to shake the *Tribune* building to its foundation, before he heeded it. When, during the first two years of the war, moderation was needed to secure the support of the moderate men of the country, Greeley was the most radical of all the extremists. When Abraham Lincoln was carrying the country through its most critical period, acting on the principle of 'doing or forbearing to do,' as doing or forbearing would save the Union, Horace Greeley placed every possible embarrassment in his way. He suddenly changed his tactics whenever a change imperiled the fortunes of the hour; and as doggedly adhered to his crotchets when such adherence could serve no possible end but that of defeat to our cause.

From a supporter of the right of secession, he became the leader of a campaign of hate,—advocating a war of extermination,—that the people of the South might 'find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.' This was the attitude of Mr. Greeley while the armies of the North were 'overwhelming the rebellious traitors in the field' and 'scattering them like leaves before an angry wind.' But when Gen. Lee was marching North, and it looked as though the tread of hostile armies was coming a little nearer home—when he was watering his horses in the Susquehanna—Greeley was ready to sue for peace at almost any price. And even when Gen. Grant had driven the rebellion to its last ditch, Greeley was 'bobbing around with his proposition to pay $400,000,000 for what no longer had an existence in fact—the malignant cause (according to H. G.) of the war itself.' This is Greeley's vacillating record during the war. It should satisfy the most enthusiastic Greeley admirer that he is no statesman in war.

But how is it to be in peace? What assurance are we to have that he will not prove the same unstable weathercock that he showed himself to be in war? Statesmanship demands, first of all stability of character; not a shifting, changing policy every day in the year. To be a ruler of men is to command your own spirit—to stand as a pillared rock before the tempests that shake the pusillanimous soul. But this is not Mr. Greeley. He can neither command his own spirit, nor can he stand against the storm-winds of popular violence. At the first sign of discontent in Printing-House Square a carriage has invariably been ordered to the back door of the *Tribune* building, when away went the "Palinodist" as fast as the fleetest horse's heels could take him."

VIRGINIA.

Republican Congressional Convention for Third District—The Candidates—The Conservative Convention and Aspirants—The Prospect—The Growing Opposition to Greeley.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

The Republican Nominating Convention for this Congressional District will meet in this city next Wednesday, the 7th instant. All the counties of the district have already chosen delegates, and the most of these have been instructed by resolution to vote for J. Ambler Smith, Esq., of this city, as the candidate for Congress. Some of the delegates have also been instructed to vote for Rush Burgess, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for this (Third) district.

The selection of city delegates will take place in ward meetings, to be held next Monday night, and it is believed that Mr. Burgess will be favored by the majority of those who will be chosen. Nevertheless, the number of delegates already instructed to vote for Mr. Smith seems to assure his nomination, unless Gen. Wm. C. Wickham, Vice-President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company should consent to run, in which case it is probable that all candidates would withdraw in his favor. So far, however, Gen. Wickham has not given his consent to run, and probably will not do so, as his private business and his engagements as an official of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad quite engross all his time and attention.

J. Ambler Smith, Esq., the probable candidate, as the case now stands, is a young and talented lawyer, practicing his profession in this city with success. He is a native Virginian of good family, and is well connected by family ties in both parties. He is married to a daughter of United States Senator John F. Lewis, and his father is United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district. His uncle is an editor of the Richmond *Whig.* Mr. Smith was a member of the last State Senate, and took a leading position in that body. He is a fine speaker, and his manners make him popular with all classes and parties. He will be a formidable opponent to any man the Conservatives can put in the field.

The Conservative Nominating Convention for this Congressional district will meet here on the 14th inst., one week after the meeting of the Republican Convention. The candidates for nomination are very numerous and active. Among them are Judges Ould, Meredith and Crump, Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Chairman of the Conservative State Committee, and Col. John K. Connolly, one of the State Senators from this district. All of these gentlemen are of this city. Judge Ould is the favorite candidate here, but has not yet consented to allow his name to go before the Convention. Judge Meredith stands next in favor here. But the country candidate is said to be Col. Connolly, whose money, whose empty sleeve, and whose Confederate record have not been used in vain. If Connolly be nominated, as is most likely, there will be a row in the Conservative camp, as hundreds of Conservatives here and elsewhere in the district swear they will not vote for him in any event.

But a row in this Convention, and all approaching Conservative Conventions in the State, seems inevitable about the new white basis of representation in the party recently established by the action of the resident State Committee. This resident Committee, seeing that its action had caused great feeling, especially in Southside, Va., where the colored population predominates, called a meeting of the whole State Committee here on the 30th of July. But a few of the country members attended, but there were enough to cause a very stormy session; the residents only succeeding in having their action ratified by a vote of nine to eight, five of the nine being residents. The result is, that the people are electing delegates in this and all other districts, with little regard to the new white basis, and when the work comes to be done in these conventions, there will probably arise furious disputes about the matter.

It is said that, in view of the possible split in the Conservative Party, that may ensue upon the action of its Convention in this district, efforts are making to postpone the Republican Convention, so that it may be in a position to take advantage of any disorganization and defection in the ranks of the enemy.

The opposition to Greeley among the Conservatives of Virginia is growing rapidly. I had no idea that the people would not obey the mandates of the party and go for Greeley, no matter how distasteful he might be to them; but I am informed by prominent Republicans, who have been actively engaged in canvassing the State, that the country people are exceedingly bitter against Greeley, and swear that they will vote for Grant rather than for the man so long known as the arch enemy of the South.

Col. John S. Mosby has taken the field for Grant and Wilson.

Schurz and Tipton passed through here yesterday, and an effort to give them an enthusiastic reception failed.

Gov. Walker returned to his duties here yesterday. He has been talking politics in North Carolina for the past week.

The Greeley and Brown clubs, that were once so noisy here, have quieted down. Some of them have died out utterly, and none of them can get up a respectable meeting.

We are having a severe drouth throughout Central Virginia. Our wells, springs and mill-streams are drying up, and the James River is said to have never been so low before. E.

MARYLAND.

Another of the Tribune's Falsehoods Exposed.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

In the *Tribune* of Aug. 1, 1872, appeared the following announcement:

"A number of the prominent Republicans of Annapolis, Md., held a meeting on Saturday, the 20th ult., and formed a Greeley and Brown Club. The following officers were chosen: Thomas Struthers, President; John H. O'Neal, Henry F. Smith, Col. Richard King and Joseph M. Liscomb, Vice-Presidents; R. H. Bennett and E. H. Tease, Secretaries; George M. McCook, Treasurer. An Executive Committee, with Hon. Noble C. Butler as Chairman, was appointed. Annapolis City, which gave a Republican majority of eighty-nine last year, is said to be sure for Greeley and Brown."

I spoke in this city last evening to a large and unusually enthusiastic meeting, in favor of Grant for President and Wilson for Vice-President. And in behalf of the Republicans of Annapolis City—they having designated me so to do—I write to deny in toto the truth of the above announcement that appeared in what the New-York *Sun* calls the "columns of the lying *Tribune.*"

There is not a man in Annapolis City or in Anne Arundel County, nor in Maryland, named Hon. Noble C. Butler; therefore, no such person was appointed chairman of the Executive Committee, as advertised by the *Tribune.* In Annapolis City, a place of six thousand inhabitants only, the people residents there are well known to each other, but nobody in Annapolis City knows any such persons as are advertised in the *Tribune* as officers of the Greeley Club. Consequently the above extract is a deliberate forgery.

Annapolis City will give one hundred and fifty majority for Grant, sure. There is not a man here who ever called himself a Republican, either white or black, for Greeley. The Greeleyites tried to raise a club here Tuesday night, July 30, and failed, having only nine persons present, they did not consummate the organization but dispersed without transacting any business. Respectfully yours,

WM. M. MARINE,
Presidential Elector of the Third Maryland District."

The above statement is strictly correct. No such persons are living in Annapolis as published by the *Tribune* in the above extract quoted by Mr. Marine.

I. GUEST KING, Editor Annapolis *Gazette.*
W. O. BIGELOW, Postmaster.

"With Curses on Their Lips."

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Rescue* says the political tricksters, backed by a mercenary press are "gushing" over artificial manifestations of acceptance of the action of the Baltimore Convention, and say that it "emanates from the people." Now we know the people are not elated over the action of the Baltimore Convention; on the contrary, it has cast a gloomy sadness over the hearts of the people, and even those Democrats who say they "accept the situation" and will vote for Greeley, are not enthused over this humiliating transaction of that Convention. There is no real joy in the land over Greeley's indorsement by that Convention. It is the saddest act of their lives to be forced to vote for Greeley or not vote at all. Those who will vote that ticket will do it as a dire resort, *with curses upon their lips and in their hearts.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Outlook in the Western Part of the State—Cheering Prospects.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ERIE, Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

The prospects of the Republican Party are constantly improving in this part of Pennsylvania. Since the great impromptu meeting in this city two weeks ago—I say impromptu because gotten up within two days—large and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Conventville and Meadville in Crawford County, at Rouseville in Venango County, and at Tidioute in Warren County, in each case addressed by Hon. G. W. Scofield. The effect is perceived in the increased zeal and activity of the Republicans of those localities, and an apparent feeling of discouragement among the Greeleyites. The Titusville *Herald* of this morning speaks of Mr. Scofield's speech as having demoralized the Democrats and Liberals of Rouseville, and greatly energized the friends of Grant and Wilson. Rouseville is an important point, situated in the heart of the oil region, and the citizens are intelligent, enterprising, and fully aroused to a sense of the importance of the October and November elections.

The indications in Erie County are in the highest degree encouraging. In our city two Republican Clubs have been formed, one consisting of young men and the other of German citizens, and good results are confidently expected from their active efforts. The work of organization is rapidly progressing in the rural districts, with the promise of an increased Republican vote, and consequently an increased Republican majority in the county.

Our friends are beginning to bestir themselves throughout the State. Messrs. Scofield and Albright, Republican candidates for Congressmen at large, are advertised to address a mass-meeting at Lancaster City on Tuesday evening and at Columbus and Mount Joy, in the County of Lancaster, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. ***

The Michigan State Ticket.

The nominations made by the Republican State Convention of Michigan, at Lansing, on Wednesday, find a response in the Press of the State which would seem to insure their election by very large majorities. Concerning John J. Bagley, the Detroit *Press* says: "In a business way, his name is known in nearly every civilized nation of the globe; but here, in Michigan, his worth and character as a citizen, his executive and administrative ability, his familiarity with and deep interest in public affairs, have given him a strong hold upon the popular good-will and a high place in public esteem. Mr. Bagley was born, we believe, in Orleans County, New-York, but removed to Michigan, and settled in an interior county while yet a mere boy."

Henry H. Holt, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is well-known as a public man through his long and faithful service in the Legislature, where he has served many terms, and in the Constitutional Convention.

Daniel Striker, nominee for Secretary of State, and Victory P. Collier, nominee for State Treasurer, and Wm. Humphrey, nominee for Auditor-General, have all well proved their fitness for the offices which they now hold.

For Attorney-General the name of Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids, is presented. Mr. Ball is a lawyer of ability and energy, a well-educated, experienced and safe counselor.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office, Leverett A. Clapp, a popular county official in St. Joseph County, was nominated. Mr. Clapp is a gentleman of integrity and character.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Daniel B. Briggs, a very popular, efficient, and highly educated officer, is the nominee.

For member of the State Board of Education the Convention nominated Edward Dorsch, a well-known and well-qualified gentleman.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Pa. M. S.S. Co.b.c.	74⅛	100	Panama Railroad.	124¾
1600	do.	74⅛	100	Un. Pa. Railroad.	36⅛
1200	do.	74⅛	290	Cl. & Pitts.R., G'd.	91½
100	do.	74⅛	100	do. b. c.	91⅝
100	do.	74⅛	50	Del., L. & West. R.	104⅛
200	do. b3.	74⅛	100	Chic. & North W. Railroad..b. c.s3.	73⅞
300	do.	74⅛			
300	do.	74⅛	200	do.	73¾
600	do.	74¼	100	do.	73⅞
700	do.	74⅛	200	do.	74⅛
500	do. s3.	74⅛	10	Chi. & Rock I. R..	111⅛
600	do.	74⅛	100	do. b. c.	110⅞
100	do.	74⅛	100	Mil. & St.P. R.b.c.	55¼
100	do. s3.	74⅛	100	Mil.& St.P. Pf.b.c.	78⅜
200	do.	74¼	200	do.	78
100	Canton Co. s3.	95	100	C., C. & I.C. R.b.c.	35¼
100	West. U. Tel..b. c.	74⅛	200	Bos., H. & Erie R.	7
40	Erie Railroad.	49⅛	100	do. b. c. c.	6⅞
200	do. b. c. c.	48⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. R....	44
200	do. s3.	48⅞	300	do. b. c.	44
400	do.	48⅞	10	Ohio & Miss. Pf..	74½
200	Harlem Railroad.	117⅛	100	Han. & St.Jo. R..	37½
20	L. S. & M. So. R..	90⅛	100	H. & St.Jo. Pf.b.c.	57
300	do. b. c.	90⅛	100	Miss., K.&T. R.b.c.	42
400	do.	90⅛	200	Consol. Coal..b. c.	43½
100	do. s3.	90⅛	200	N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c.	97⅛
100	do.	90⅛			

MONDAY, Aug. 5—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$291,300
Decrease in Specie	4,872,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,299,800
Decrease in Deposits	3,534,700
Decrease in Circulation	....

	Aug. 5, '71.	July 27, '72.	Aug. 3, '72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,425,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	300,770,261	302,744,900	303,036,200
Gold and Gold Notes	13,364,153	28,498,700	23,925,900
Other Legal Tenders	73,892,453	53,751,900	55,051,700
Deposits	252,432,332	245,062,700	241,528,000
Circulation	30,236,623	27,350,000	27,337,200
In Sub-Treasury	67,607,929	47,577,650	52,451,008

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 27, '72.	Aug. 3, '72.	Aug. 5, '71.
Deposits	$245,062,700	$241,528,000	$25 ,432,332
Circulation	27,350,000	27,337,200	30,236,623
Total	$273,412,700	$268,865,200	$282,668,957
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$68,103,175	$67,216,300	$70,667,238
Actual basis	82,250,600	78,977,600	87,256,906
Excess	$14,147,425	$11,761,300	$16,589,668
Rate of money	2½@3 ₱ ct.	2½@5 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign, Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $7,378,540, against $6,441,584 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,052,332, against $4,277,661 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $1,653,289, against $565,675 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,892,049.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold interest.
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,436,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,463,684	June	2,303,835
July	7,683,316	July	16,951,456
Aug. 3	4,022,000	Aug. 3	571,475
Total, 1872	$87,972,633	Total, 1872	$54,251,256
Total, 1871	94,025,430	Total, 1871	59,923,085

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 5, '71.
American Gold	114⅛@115½@115¼@115⅛	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116¼@116⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅝@116¼@116	113¼
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112⅞@114@112⅛ (ex int.)	...
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101⅞@102¼@102	98¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89¼@90@89⅛	87⅞
New-York Central	98¼@98⅛@96⅜@97⅛	98¼
Rock Island	112⅛@110½@110⅜	108⅛
North-west Common	76⅛@73½@74⅛	71¾
North-west Preferred	91⅛@91⅛	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼@43⅜@44	44¾
St. Paul Common	56¼@59¼@54½@55	61¾
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@78⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	76⅛@75⅛	68¾
Union Pacific	38@35⅛@36⅛	30¾
Erie	52⅛@48¼@49⅛@48⅛	29⅛
Western Telegraph	75⅛@74⅝@74⅛	59
Pacific Mail	79⅛@73@75⅛	48¼
Lake Shore	[illegible]	109⅛

The Gold speculation of the week resulted in establishing the price at 115⅛@115¼, and making loans about an even thing between borrower and lender of Coin. The Treasury sold its million on Thursday, at 115.38@115.39, the Gold bulls taking, as it is understood, nearly all of it. The shipments of $1,000,000 Gold Coin during the week attracted even more attention than the $2,750,000 of Saturday, 27th ult., because Demand bills could be sent as a remittance about a quarter ₱ cent. more advantageously than Coin. It may be in consequence of the legitimate comments, which men of legitimate business have made upon the uncommercial character of these shipments, that a parcel of $500,000, asserted to be engaged for Saturday's steamer, was withdrawn. The operation of shipping Coin, at present rates of Exchange, benefits none but the people who are trying to make a corner in Gold; and, as the plans of these speculators are regarded by nearly forty millions of people in the United States as an attack upon the money which buys everything they consume, they command neither admiration nor sympathy. It will be seen that we do not consider the past week's shipments to be influenced by causes such as those which compelled the purchase of cable transfers, at excessive rates, a week earlier.

We have noticed, at different times, the demand for time loans of Gold, as showing the determination among the mercantile borrowers of Coin not to be at the mercy of a clique from day to day. The rate for Sixty-day loans has risen to 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. bonus, and has caused further decline in Sterling Exchange. Sixty-day bills are ⅛ lower for the week, being readily accessible at 109 on Friday and Saturday. Sight Bills were also in market at 110, and Cable transfers scarcely were named.

The Public Funds strengthened with Gold. The Treasury was able to buy $1,000,000 5-20s on Wednesday below the par of Gold, the prices ranging from 114.38 to 114.75, and accrued interest. At the end of the week prices were a little irregular, though generally strong.

The dullness of the stock market was at length broken by a sharp decline in prices, which began with the first assertions of Democratic triumph in North Carolina. The movement was very uniform, and so was the rally of Saturday afternoon. The course of prices is shown in the preceding table, and gives a net decline for the week of 1 to 3½ ₱ cent. Panama ran counter to the general current, rising from 120 to 125. Money was harder after the first of the month, and it would be well if a 4 to 5 ₱ cent. Money market should replace the dullness of the recent 2½ to 3 ₱ cent. position. Erie had a serious decline in London, and rallied but little; a similar conduct marked its variations here. Politics, money and Erie may be called the controlling elements the past week; so that a forecast of the week now beginning would be a trebly-hazardous venture.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

Is now completed nearly to WHITE RIVER, being half way between HELENA and LITTLE ROCK, the CAPITAL OF THE STATE. Owing to the rapid advancement of the road toward completion and the increasing demand for the securities, we propose to offer but a few more of these SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT 7 PER CENT. BONDS, at the present low figure, viz., 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE 7s, Dakota Division, at 88½ and interest, mortgaged at the rate of $8,000 per mile, for sale by

HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at 87 and interest, for sale by

R. H. FOOTE & CO., Bankers,
No. 15 New-st.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—First Monday Motion Calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Joseph Galvin, felonious assault and battery; 2, Patrick Moran, felonious assault and battery; 3, Martin Keefe, felonious assault and battery; 4, John O. Chambers, felonious assault and battery; 5, Christian Trifz, felonious assault and battery; 6, Albert Johnson, grand larceny; 7, Mitchell Hamaid and William G. Maybew, grand larceny; 8, Thomas A. Sayres, grand larceny; 9, Lewis Morton, grand larceny; 10, Thomas Howard and Peter Jackson, larceny from the person; 11, Edward Embacht, concealed weapons; 12, Edward Durham, assault and battery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	15	Resin, bbls.	2,894
Cotton, bales	63	Cut-meats, pkgs.	203
Copper, bbls.	15	Lard, pkgs.	1,264
Copper, cakes	486	Butter, pkgs.	2,169
Eggs, bbls.	1,029	Cheese, pkgs.	12,883
Flour, bbls.	5,776	Tallow, pkgs.	47
Wheat, bushels	4,960	Pea-nuts, bushels	957
Corn, bushels	113,794	Starch, boxes	900
Oats, bushels	42,225	Tobacco, hhds.	659
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,170	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	169
Corn-meal, bags	526	Whisky, bbls.	637
Leather, sides	9,373	Wool, bales	289
Flax, bales	70	Silver Ore, sacks	250
Spirits Turp., bbls.	826	Spelter, pieces	260
Crude Turp., bbls.	162	Skins, bdls.	17
Tar, bbls.	100		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—54 Spokes, 44 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 5 pkgs. Pumps, 27,285 boxes Cheese, 8 cases Linens, 292 bales Cotton, 9 boxes Clocks, 2 cases Organs, 325 boxes Bacon, 44 boxes Ham, 300 bbls. Flour, 23 pkgs. Tongues, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 10 boxes Flavine, 9 kegs Madder, 6 pkgs. Furs, 11 boxes Clocks, 100 tcs. Beef, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 60 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—418 boxes Meat, 17,366 boxes Cheese, 49,253 bushels Corn, 947 bales Cotton, 18 bbls. Pork, 2,175 pkgs. Hides, 6,000 Staves, 99 boxes Bacon, 11,742 bushels Wheat, 3 pkgs. Bladders, 31 pkgs. Glass-ware, 1 pk. Lamps, 1 box Clocks.

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—16 hhds. Tobacco, 24,272 bushels Corn, 437 boxes Cheese, 180 boxes Bacon, 807 bales Cotton, 22 bales Leather, 12 boxes Stoves, 2 boxes Saddles, 1 box Organs.

By the bark Impi, for London—89,337 bushels Corn, 3,200 Staves.

By the bark Adalina S., for Queenstown and orders—28,383 bushels Corn.

By the bark Stefano A., for Cork and orders—36,729 bushels Corn.

By the brig Lena Thurlow, for Dunkirk—2,439 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Made & Figli, for Peramo—3,657 bbls. Resin.

By the ship City of Brussels, for Glasgow—10 bbls. Sulph. Copper, 52 logs Wood, 313 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 34,980 bushels Wheat, 30,000 Staves.

By the steamer Humboldt, for Stettin—800 boxes Bacon, 1,203 tcs. Lard, 209 firkins Lard, 2,524 bbls. Resin, 450 hhds. Tallow, 2 cases Agricultural Implements, 1 Piano, 1,100 boxes Starch, 4 cases Cigars, 10 pkgs. Machinery, 45 logs Walnut, 594 sticks Wood, 10 pkgs. Butter.

By the bark Faralos, for Havre—25 logs Walnut, 28 bags Ivory, 8 bales Jalap, 1,327 tcs. Lard, 357 bbls. Fish-oil, 50 hhds. Tallow, 288 pkgs. Tallow, 179 pkgs. Hides.

By the bark Dagmar, for Elsinore—2,121 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Josie Mildred, for Riga—2,598 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Due Gorelle, for Trieste—1,864 boxes Resin.

By the bark Leonidas, for Antwerp—3,295 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Geo. Washington, for Baracoa—4,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark New-York, for Aspinwall—531 tons Coal.

By the brig J. Williams, for Bahia, &c.—70 pkgs. Domestics, 254 pkgs. Drugs, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 3 pkgs. Lamps, 103 cases Cotton Gins, 75 pkgs. Lard, 400 bbls. Flour, 2 cases Tobacco, 1,718 bdls. Staves, 757 bdls. Hoops, 280 bdls. Headings, 14 bdls. Hardware, 10 pkgs. Pumps, 200 cases Spirits, 10 bbls. Blacking, 50 pieces Pine, 1 case Saddles, 20 rolls Matting, 10 pkgs. Brooms, 1 box Cartridges.

By the brig S. E. Voorhees, for Buenos Ayres—1,565 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Lard, 100 cases Tobacco, 2,000 boxes Starch, 200 cases Oysters, 200 cases Lobsters, 200 bags Pepper, 150 Grind-stones, 24 cases Statuary, 21 cases Machinery, 10 pkgs. Rakes, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 164 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 444 pieces Oak, 117 pieces Ash, 36 cases Hardware, 28 pkgs. Clocks, 25 pkgs. Blacking, 30 pkgs. Lamps, 531 boxes Chairs, 100 cases Shoe-nails, 17 bales Duck, 80 bbls. Alcohol, 38 cases Sewing-machines, 31,630 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark Harzburg—184,147 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Venice, by the barkentine Lete—100,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, in cases; 309 bbls. Resin.... For London, by the bark Rudolphe—121,586½ gallons Refined Petroleum.... By the ship Arlington, for Liverpool—208,836 gallons Sugar-house Molasses.

BRICKS—Have been in good request, with Common Pale quoted at $4 50@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40, ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; 4,755 bags Rio, by the Hipparchus, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₱ ℔., on a fair business, for early delivery; sales, 1,782 bales, including 600 bales to shippers, and 1,182 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, there has been more demand noted at an improvement of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 13,000 bales, (4,700 bales last evening, and 8,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for September, 500 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,200 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c.; October, 800 bales at 19 5-16c., 800 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 800 bales at 18¾c.; December, 400 bales at 18¾c. And today, for August, 100 bales at 20½c., 400 bales at 20 9-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c.; September, 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 1,300 bales at 20½c., 500 bales at 20 9-16c., 700 bales at 20⅝c., 600 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,300 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 11-16c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; November, 100 bales at 18¾c., 800 bales at 18⅞c.; 100 bales at 19c.; December, 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c. Exchanged.—1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.23c.; September, 20.22c.; October, 19.23c.; November, 18⅞c.; December, 18.47c. The receipts at this port today were 63 bales, including 58 bales from Wilmington and 5 bales from Baltimore.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	19	19	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	20⅛	20¼	20¼	21
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21¾	22
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at a further quite general improvement of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., with desirable grades offered less freely at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 11,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$7 05; very good to fancy at $7 05@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7 05; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls. at $5 75@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been selling in small lots at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal continues in good request at from $3 10@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been steady as to prices and moderately sought after, mainly for shipment. Winter Wheat has been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, on light offerings, but has been sparingly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 1 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 51 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., do.; $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do., do.; $1 68@$1 73 and $1 75@$1 77 for Red and Amber Western, (Winter;) $1 85@$1 87½ for White Western; $1 80 for White State.... Corn has been moderately active at a shade better prices. The home trade demand has been fair, as well as that for export, almost wholly for mixed Western. Yellow and White Corn has been scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 144,000 bushels, at 63¼c.@64c. for poor to prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 63½c.@64c. for fair to prime; 60c.@63c. for poor to choice steamer grades or new Mixed Western, chiefly 61c.@63c. for fair ordinary to choice steamer, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western: 70c.@71c. for White Western, and 57c.@59c. for damaged..... Rye, Barley and Malt quiet, and nominally as before.... Oats have been quite active, the trade demand having been good, with some speculative inquiry; and prices of Mixed Western have advanced 1c. ₱ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 44c.@45c., closing with 45c. bid for Mixed Western, afloat; 43c. for do., in store; 43c.@45c. for do., from track; 45c.@50c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and afloat, and 60c. for choice Barley Oats.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate inquiry for desirable lots of stock, other than Hemlock tannages, which latter has been slow of sale. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

MOLASSES—Dull at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but firm, on the basis of $3 60 for Strained; sales, 400 bbls. Pale at $4 75@$5 50 ₱ 280 ℔s.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, closing weak at 50c.; sales, 100 bbls. at the quoted rate, and 450 bbls. in shipping order, free on board, at 50½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite dull and nearly nominal throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 12½c.; Refined, here, 22½c., and at Philadelphia, 22c.; Cases, here, 28½c.@29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy, with holders more urgent in their offerings of stock; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in small job lots, on the basis of $13 50 for new Western Mess, in lots; $13@$13 12½ for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $13 50.... City-dressed Hogs have been quiet and a shade cheaper, closing at 6¼c.@6¾c., as extremes, ₱ ℔. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 135 pkgs., within the range.... Bacon has been firm and in fair demand, with sales reported of 600 boxes at 7¼c.@7½c. for Long Clear and 8¼c. for Winter-cured Short Rib.... Old Western Lard has been depressed and lower, on a moderate business for early delivery; new has been firm and in demand. City steady, and moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported of 1,240 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 8⅛c. for new Western Steam; 8⅛c. for old do.; 8⅛c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c. for (400 tcs.) prime Western Kettle, for export. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been active, but at lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 8⅛c.; 1,500 tcs. do., seller September, at 8⅞c., and 1,000 tcs. do., seller the remainder of the year, at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔.... Beef products are selling rather slowly, within the range of from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams at $20@$24 50 as the extremes.... Butter is generally quiet, yet quotably unaltered in price.... Cheese about steady, though not active.

SKINS—Have been more sought after, with Deer quoted easier under the revised tariff and Goat rather firmer. We quote: Honduras Deer, 50c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Sisal, 48c.; San Juan, 48c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.; Para, 50c.@52c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@42½c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 51c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@55c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 58c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 851 hhds. and 1,071 boxes, including 550 hhds. averaging about scant prime refining Cuba at 8 15-16c.; 65 hhds. fully fair refining do., at 8⅛c.; 50 hhds. refining Cuba, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 112 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 9¼c.; 50 hhds. Texas, at 8c.@8½c.; 24 hhds. Martinique, at 8c., and 1,071 boxes Molasses Sugar, at 7 13-16c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Quotations unchanged. Refined in request at uniform rates.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been steady and in fair request. Sales have been reported of 87,000 ℔s. at 9¼c.@9⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. for good to strictly prime samples. Also, 75 tcs. Stearine at 10¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has receded to 92½c. ₱ gallon, on sales of only 100 bbls., closing steady at the quoted rate.

WOOL—Domestic has been in rather more request, but the dealings have been retarded by the comparatively views of sellers and the unwillingness of buyers to pay asking rates. Foreign has been in moderate demand with the previous range, with a fair offering of stock, particularly of Cape. Of the transactions in Wool in this market in July, Messrs. Walter Brown & Son give this summary: 722,200 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, 22½c.@80c.; 19,000 ℔s. Combing, 58c.@60c.; 26,500 ℔s. Scoured, 65c.@$1 05; 35,800 ℔s. Noils, 38c.@$1; 293,000 ℔s. California, 22½c.@44c.; 15,000 ℔s. Oregon, 48c.@50c.; 10,800 ℔s. Colorado, 47c.; 281,000 ℔s. Texas, 30c.@52c.; 468,000 ℔s. Cape, 37½c.@42c.; 341,000 ℔s. Australian, 56c.@62c.; 95,000 ℔s. New-Zealand, 50c.@60c.; 3,000 ℔s. Mexican at 30c.; 1,098,000 ℔s. Montevideo, 39½c.@50c.; 372,000 ℔s. Mestiza, 32½c.@35c.; 90,000 ℔s. South American, private terms; 5,000 ℔s. Lima at 54c.; 250 bales Creole; 27,200 ℔s. East India, 40c.@37c.; 85,000 ℔s. Colonial, 65c.; 50 bales Smyrna, private terms; 10,000 ℔s. Abudia; 2,500 ℔s. Scutari; 10,000 ℔s. English Flocks; 7 bales Camel's Hair; total, 4,077,200 ℔s. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 8,727 bales and bags; coastwise, California, 4,010 bales; Texas, 1,984 bales; New-Orleans, 1,156 bales; other Southern ports, 465 bales; total, 16,342 bags and bales. The imports, as reported, are: Liverpool, 1,810 bales; London, 801 bales; London and Havre, 816 bales; Aspinwall, 23 bales; Montevideo, 151 bales; Vera Cruz and Havana, 3 bales; Curacoa, 8 bales; Algoa Bay, 1,430 bales; Hong Kong, 16 bales; Rotterdam, 12 bales. Total, 5,128 bales." From Boston, the advices are of an increased business in domestic fleece, due, according to the *Commercial Bulletin,* of that city, to the more free arrivals of the new clip, affording a better selection to buyers, and the fact that the prices of domestic have at last settled down to the relative level of foreign. Hence the former is attracting greater attention on the part of consumers, and although the stock in all the Eastern markets is unusually small for the season, there has been considerable activity during the past week, especially in the medium and extra grades of fleece, which are most wanted for present use. Prices are also firmer, in sympathy with foreign descriptions, the advance in gold, and in view of the fact that the new clip is being bought up very slowly, and that there is not likely to be any large accumulation on the great consuming markets at any time during the Summer or Fall. As both Western growers and operators are inclined to move with great caution, and continue apart in their views, the probability is that new wool will come forward this season not much faster than it is wanted for actual consumption."

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted movement reported in the line of berth freights, with Grain rates by steam to Liverpool, quoted decidedly lower. The chartering business has been limited in the local market. Vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades have been in some request, but for most other purposes very sparingly sought after, shippers having been unwilling to pay asking rates. From the outports, the reports were of a fair demand for vessels for the Grain trade from San Francisco, and a rather slow call for other purposes.....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 28,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 23,000 bushels do., on steamer's account; 2,200 Hides and 75 bbls. Pork on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,297 tons, and an American bark, 703 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at £4; a British bark, 640 tons, with do., from do., on private terms....For London, by sail, 31,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel. Also a British ship, 619 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Naptha, on private terms; an Italian brig, 279 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, also on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; and an Italian bark, 486 tons, with 3,000 quarters Grain, (a re-charter,) at 7s. 6d., or, if to Penarth Road, at 7s....For Stettin, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Resin, 1,400 pkgs. Lard, 800 boxes Bacon, 450 hhds. Tallow, and 1,200 pkgs. mdse., on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 50 tons Cedar Wood, at 35s., and 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 42s. 6d.....For Continental ports, an American bark, 725 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; another, 737 tons, with about 4,400 bbls. Petroleum, from do., same rates; and a British bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. do., from do., also same rates, and rumored, a German bark, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude do., hence, without particulars....For Cronstadt, a British bark, 429 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a British schooner, 165 tons, with about 9,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, at 24c. ₱ bushel....For Shanghai a British bark, 366 tons, with Lumber, from Burrard's Inlet, on private terms....For Hong Kong, a British bark, 842 tons, with spars, from Puget's Sound, on private terms....For Porto Rico, a schooner, with 130,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $11 50, gold....For Trinidad, P. S., a brig, with 200,000 feet Lumber, from Windsor, N. S., at $9 50, gold....For Sydney, N. S. W., a German bark, 512 tons, with Flour and Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at £2....For Iquique, a British ship, 915 tons, and a Dutch bark, 640 tons, with Barley, from San Francisco, on private terms....For Eastern ports, an American bark, 347 tons, and two American brigs, 275 and 262 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Flour steady; Minnesota Extras, $7@$7 75. Wheat quiet, unsettled and lower, but firm for cash or August, and easier for September; No. 2 Spring, $1 38¾@$1 39, on the spot or August; $1 14½ September; No. 1 Spring, $1 40½. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42¾c., on the spot or August; 43¾c.@43½c. September; Rejected, 39½c.; High Mixed, in the canal, afloat, 44½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c., on the spot; 26½c. August. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 54c. Whisky firm at 90c. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork was sold at $13 15 for September. Lard, Bulk-meats and Bacon unchanged; no sales. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Kingston, 13c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 288,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Flour active and steady; sales, 3,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter $10 for double Extra. Wheat scarce and higher; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn firm; sales, 6,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.; 800 bushels at 59c. Oats quiet. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Short, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ₱ ton. Highwines, 91½c. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c., to New-York 43c., to Albany 38c. Receipts by Lake—14,600 bushels Wheat, 1,022,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,719,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 382,000 bushels Wheat, 1,465,000 bushels Corn, 558,000 bushels Oats, 66,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat—New declined 3c.@4c.; Old firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 72½; Extra White Michigan, $1 85; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 40; old Amber Michigan, $1 85; August, $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 65; No. 2 Red Old, $1 73; New, $1 40@$1 41; August, $1 35; No. 3 Red, $1 30@$1 30½; Rejected Red, $1 05. Corn steady; High Mixed, 49½c.; August, 49¾c.; buyer August, 50½c.; buyer September, 51c.; Low Mixed, 48½c.@49c.; Michigan, 48½c.; Yellow, 49½c.; White, 54c.; Damaged, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c.; No. 2, 31½c.; Michigan, 33½c.; Rejected New, 26c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego and Kingston, 9c.@9½c. Receipts—23,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Flour steady; old, $8@$8 25. Wheat in fair demand and lower; old, $1 60@$1 63; new dry, $1 50; damp, $1 20@$1 40. Corn dull and unsettled at 44c.@46c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 77c.@80c. Oats steady; old, 32c.@36c.; new, 27c.@29c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice at 20c.@22c. Pork dull and nominal; $13 50 for City and regular. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Summer at 7¾c.; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c., with sales. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at 15c.@15½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 65@$5. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 90c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Lake Imports—332 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 360,800 bushels Corn, 6,263 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments from Elevators—53,735 bushels Wheat, 96,800 bushels Corn, 136,935 bushels Oats, 7,900 bushels Rye. Rail Shipments from Elevators—1,407 bushels Wheat, 53,349 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Amber Baker, $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat advancing; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 43; quoted Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 40@$1 43. Corn steady; sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 52½c. Oats firm; Western, 35½c. Barley-malt unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Flour in fair demand and firm for medium grades; other qualities lower to sell. Wheat dull, and 5c.@10c. lower; sample lots of New No. 3 at $1 45; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55@$1 60. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 39c., an outside price. Rye and Barley—No sales. Whisky better at 92c. Pork dull and drooping at $13 25. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c. Lard in good demand for future; Steam, 8c., seller January and February. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$5 75. Cattle steady at $3@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Tobacco—Sales, 44 hhds.; supply light, prices firm. Flour steady; Extra Family, $6@$6 25. Wheat in good demand at $1 30@$1 40 on arrival for choice New. Corn in improved demand; Shelled, sacked, 60c. Oats steady; sales, 5,000 bushels New, in bulk, to arrive, at 29c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Pork steady at $13 25. Bacon very firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., packed. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8c.@8½c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured steady at 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Tierce, 9c.@9½c.; Kegs, 10¼c.@10½c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1 at $1 50; No. 2 at $1 31½. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 Mixed at 42¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 27½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 at 58c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; little offering; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 24 bales; exports, coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,014 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Cotton nominal; Low Middlings, 19¼c.@19½c.; exports, coastwise, 124 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 7,359 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton entirely nominal; Low Middlings nominal; net receipts, 2 bales; stock, 882 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¾.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 3—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the total sales of the day yesterday were 13,000 bales, 3,000 of which were sold after the regular close of the market. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 2d inst., since the last report, have been 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm, but unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 81s. ₱ tierce of 304 ℔s. for new prime Mess.

EVENING—Bacon, 33s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common Resin, 8s. ₱ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence southwesterly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 68 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 13, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Foshay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 126; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson: running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 49 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike, if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 49 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Leatting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 368, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 30 of deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 36 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 2 chains, 5 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 86 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 190 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 41 feet;) thence north 41 and three quarter degrees west, 195 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 609, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 129 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition. 157 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,083 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security. For full description, &c., apply to

A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having liens or claims on or against the steam-boat Connecticut, belonging to said bankrupt, her furniture, boilers, machinery, and other appurtenances, that an application will be made to the Court above named at the Court-room, No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of said steam-boat, &c., by the Register in Bankruptcy, free from all liens and encumbrances.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1872.

MARSH & WALLIS,
Attorneys for Bankrupt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Pray & Co., No. 558 Broadway.

S. A. DURBROW.
JULY 1, 1872. JOHN LAWRENCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO., (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with sales department in New-York, at No. 558 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO., (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)

WM. H. BRADLEY,
Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. PRAY,
Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE,
Of the City of New-Haven

NO. 558 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DOMETT & NICHOLS, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

HENRY W. DOMETT,
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,493.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th July, 1872.

jy29-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 290 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January,* 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robin Hood—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Good for Nothing, &c.—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—One Wife—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, we shall publish the first of a series of SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS to the Times, printed in large, clear type, and to be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. The first of the series will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. Jake Thompson's and Holcombe's letters, with an account of Mr. Greeley's celebrated "Peace Negotiations," and his letter trying to bring about the defeat of President Lincoln *after* his second nomination.

4. A compilation showing Mr. Greeley's policy during the rebellion—his encouragement to the South to quit the Union, and afterward his savage demands for their punishment and the division of their lands.

5. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.

6. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.

7. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.

8. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Yesterday being Sunday—on which day railway trains are not run, and telegraph offices are not opened in North Carolina—we have but little additional definite information as to the result of the election. As will be seen from our dispatches, our friends are still confident that the official returns may yet show a Republican majority. On the other hand, the Democrats are discovering that there is very little comfort in an election which shows that no strength has been gained by the Baltimore nominations, but that, on the contrary, Democracy, with all the voters out, is not so strong relatively as it was two years ago. If things "progress backward" in this way when will the offices arrive?

We have to thank some hundreds of correspondents for information concerning the past career of Greeley's fugleman, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. Some of these correspondents ask us whether we "mean fight." Without wasting words, we may say that that is precisely what we *do* mean. We will go into Court, and see whether Kilpatrick is or is not the sort of man we represented him to be. The *World* and the *Express* were the first papers in this City to publish the very statements which they now abuse us for copying from their columns. Kilpatrick, very naturally, did not think these papers of sufficient importance to warrant him in suing them. He has, after allowing this story to pass four years unchallenged, brought a suit of the most vindictive character against us—endeavoring to procure the arrest of a gentleman connected with this paper, and then running away from this City as hard as he could tear. His conduct disentitles him to the least consideration, and when we get him in the witness-box the public will be able to judge for themselves what a pretty sort of fellow Kilpatrick is to whine about his "injured character."

"Local self-government" and "Pacification" are both beautifully exemplified in the practice of the supporters of Gratz Brown in Iron County, Missouri. The Democratic candidate for Vice-President is also Governor of Missouri, and the Sheriffs and Clerks, who are responsible to him, are in the habit of whipping and shooting their political opponents, while the county Court-house, containing the records of the Courts, is burned to conceal the evidence of their crimes, and a reactionary Judiciary, appointed by Brown, is protection enough from punishment. Brown's government of Missouri seems to be a perfect embodiment of the leading elements in the new coalition—Tammany on the one hand, the Kuklux on the other, and a Liberal Republican figure-head for both.

Alderman Geiss will present today a report on unjust and unequal and odious assessments of real estate, referring especially to that of the railroad companies in this City. The report will embrace comparisons to ascertain its charges, and should be promptly considered. Above all things, it should not be ordered "on file"—*i. e.*, practically repressed.

Attention is invited to the Controller's monthly statement, published this morning. It is one of the most striking illustrations of the change for the better effected by Mr. Controller Green, that these statements, clear and concise as they are, are now regularly furnished. They recall, every time they appear, the old régime, when the tax-payer was not allowed, for nineteen months together, to know what had been done with his money, or how much his property had been mortgaged by the Ring. It may be proper to say that a feeling unfriendly to the Controller has manifested itself in some quarters, which we cannot but attribute to the influence of disappointed claimants. Yet nothing could deserve more cordial acknowledgment than the Controller's services in this direction. Doubtless honest claims are sometimes delayed, but only from necessity, and no citizen should forget the immense advantage to the public of having all claims thoroughly sifted.

Nothing could be more astounding than the impudence of the Tammany journals in declaring that the Democratic Party is waging war, in the language of the *Tribune*, against "centralization and corruption." This is the mere echo of Tweed's famous speech in Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, 1871. "We demand," he declared, "an economical and an honest Government for the nation." The same lavish highwaymen who sat around him then, and applauded these brave words, are at present hurrahing for Greeley and Brown, and their hypocrisy was no greater then than now.

Gen. Dix on the Democratic Candidate and Alliance.

Gen. Dix's letter has a very striking value at this time, because it strips away the disguises under which the more unscrupulous of the Democrats and their Republican allies are seeking to capture the Government of the country. The political jugglery which is now going on extends to the very names and signs used by our opponents. They never appear in their true characters. Anybody who reads their papers might suppose that the Democrats were taking no part in the canvass. The *Tribune*—an enemy bought over by a dazzling bribe—euphemistically describes them as "Liberals," or "Conservatives." The Associated Press, we regret to say, keeps up the same adroit deception. In its dispatches from North Carolina, we never once heard of the Democrats. They had no existence. Our opponents were always "Conservatives," and we were always "Radicals." The disguises now worn by the worst school of Democrats will doubtless have the effect of leading some unwary Republicans into their camp. The letter of Gen. Dix, however, brings us to the solid ground of fact, and tells the plain truth about the issue now before us. Although Mr. Greeley's paper may abuse Gen. Dix for writing it—as it abused Speaker Blaine on Saturday, for having had the shocking presumption to express an opinion on public affairs—yet the letter itself will be the best answer to attacks upon it, and it must unquestionably make a deep impression upon the public mind.

Gen. Dix explains to his correspondent in very straightforward language why he is opposed to Mr. Greeley. His objections are totally divested of prejudice or ill-feeling—they are those of a thoughtful and sagacious man; and we all know that Senator Schurz, Mr. Samuel Bowles, and others who now think it their "duty" to support Mr. Greeley, because they have personal grudges to satisfy against Gen. Grant, have expressed very similar opinions concerning their candidate. Scarcely anybody doubts that Mr. Greeley is utterly unfit to face any grave emergency, or to deal successfully with the practical business of life. There is not a company in this City which would be willing to make him their chairman. As for the shameful league which is endeavoring to raise him to the place of Chief Magistrate, Gen. Dix says, with perfect truth, that it involves a complete surrender of principles, and that the share taken in the bargain by the Democrats is the "most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests." The older and better class of Democrats all share this opinion. But the Tammany leaders and supporters—the Tweeds' and Sweeneys', the Oakey Halls' and Brooks', the Hoffmans', Blairs', and Tom Fields'—are without any scruples, and aim only to get power and place at any price. Their followers are incapable of discriminating between principles, and are not likely to be influenced by arguments such as those addressed to them by Gen. Dix. In this contest we shall have to depend upon the intelligence and good sense of the country—the elements of ignorance and depravity will be opposed bitterly to us, as on many occasions before. It is upon intelligent and sensible men that Gen. Dix's letter will produce the greatest effect.

Whatever may happen, it is highly desirable that the people should understand clearly the practical questions involved in this struggle. Mr. Sumner says that Mr. Greeley would not be a Democratic President, even although he were elected by Democrats—a statement strongly calculated to shake the confidence of Mr. Sumner's best friends in the soundness of his judgment. A President must be guided in his policy by the party which elects him. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that if the Democrats carry Mr. Greeley to the White House, they will, in most cases, at the same time carry their local Legislatures and members of Congress. With a Democratic majority in the House, and a continuous substitution of Democrats for Republicans in the Senate, what confidence could any reasonable man have in the permanence of the legislation carried out since the war? It may all be easily reversed in the course of a few years. People who say that this cannot happen, and that the Democrats would never try it, have an amount of confidence in the Democratic Party which they cannot have gained from a study of its past history, and which its unprincipled and shameless course at the present moment by no means justifies.

The Canvass in North Carolina.

The Democrats are indulging in absurd charges concerning the conduct of the recent canvass in North Carolina by the Republicans. Disappointed by the meagre result of these efforts, and seeking, also, to cover their own course in that State, their organ, the *Tribune*, alleges that corruption was practiced by Republicans. As a matter of fact, no canvass was ever conducted with less money. The Administration, though repeatedly charged with doing so, sent not one dollar into the State. The National Committee, as it had a perfect right to do, sent money for legitimate expenses, but very little—too little according to the North Carolina managers. On the other hand the Democratic-Liberal Ring in this City exhausted its exchequer, forwarded tens of thousands of dollars, which were lavishly spent, and supported the old Tammany employes, Wood and Blumenburg, in constant activity; while daily meetings and expensive barbecues showed the possession of endless liberal funds. As to corruption, every one knows that the organization of the Democratic Party for the purpose of bribery at elections is as nearly perfect as anything of that kind could be. It is notorious that among the "working members" of that party there is not even a profession of condemnation of that corrupt practice.

We are also told that persecution was practiced toward persons accused of connection with the Kuklux. If the worst use had been made of such powers as the Government possesses, it would be of slight effect compared with the enormous power possessed over the negro voters, and heretofore exercised, as the *Tribune* has repeatedly proven, by the Kuklux themselves. But the accusation of the Democrats places them in a dilemma. Either the existence of the Kuklux is still capable of proof, or threats of legal proceedings on the charge of belonging to it need frighten no one.

We may expect these charges to be repeated, as often as they are refuted. Every defeat will be explained by renewing them. But they will deceive no one. The people know well enough who are most likely to use corruption or violence in a political campaign—the old Tammany men and their allies, the Kuklux, or the party which for twelve years has been sustained by the generous confidence of the country.

The Crime of "Absenteeism."

Among the grounds of attack upon Gen. Grant, none have been more foolish than that founded on what Mr. Sumner calls his absenteeism—intending, by that high-sounding phrase, to describe his habit of spending the Summer, when Congress is not in session, quietly at Long Branch, within seven hours of Washington, and of, from time to time, mingling with the people in brief journeys, during which a telegraphic dispatch can at any time reach him in an hour, while in three days he could return to Washington from the extreme limit of his travels. It has not been attempted to be shown that any public business has suffered or been delayed in consequence of the absence of Gen. Grant from Washington; but speakers and writers prate about absenteeism as if it was something new in the history of our country. To listen to them, one would suppose that Gen. Grant was the first President who was ever absent from Washington during his term of office, and some miserable scribe has recently collected the notices which for four years past have appeared in the Washington papers, of the journeys of the President, actual and intended. It would have been well if the scribe had extended his record so as to include Gen. Grant's journeys from 1861 to 1865. He would have found that during these years Gen. Grant was constantly on the move, and he kept a good many of his present opponents in steady motion usually a considerable distance ahead of him.

We have had the curiosity to turn to the pages of history to find out how correct is the implied charge that Grant alone has been absent from the seat of Government. We have sought to ascertain what the practice was of Washington and the fathers of the Republic, and we give the result in another column. It is so conclusive that we apprehend that even the Greeley scribes and orators will not be apt hereafter to say much about absenteeism, but will turn their attention to some other ism. We suggest Fourierism to them. The record which we publish shows that Gen. Washington was absent from the seat of Government, while he was President, an average of three or four months in every year. These absences were not for a few days at a time, broken up by weekly trips to the seat of Government, as is the case with Gen. Grant, but were frequently prolonged for several weeks or months continuously. It must be remembered that during the Presidency of Gen. Washington, the seat of Government was not at the City of Washington, but was never nearer to Mount Vernon than Philadelphia, and that it took four or five days at least for any communication to reach him. He received his mail at Alexandria, and there appears to have been a post to that place only twice a week. In one of his letters he asks to have his communications sent him once a week "by Monday's post." When, on one occasion, an important proclamation was to be issued, it was prepared in Philadelphia and sent to the President at Mount Vernon, who forwarded it by express to Monticello to be countersigned by Jefferson, the Secretary of State, at the expense of a further delay of six days. Besides these delays, inseparable from Washington's residence at Mount Vernon, we find that when he took a trip to the Southern States he was nearly a month without being able to communicate with the seat of Government, and that he failed to receive his letters for fifteen days because no one knew where to find him.

Washington was thus habitually absent from the seat of Government, at a time, too, when our infant nation was being launched upon its career; when the whole machinery of Government was to be created; when he was personally obliged to direct a thousand minute details, which have now become matters of routine; when he had to organize all the departments. While at the same time the country was surrounded by the dangers consequent upon the French revolution; by the cropping up of dissatisfaction with the Constitution in various portions of the country; by the agitation consequent upon Jay's treaty, and by manifold dangers from the Indians. His letters show how he directed all the matters from a distance, and yet no one ever ventured to suggest that the father of his country was recreant to his high trust, or sought his comfort upon his farm to the neglect of his public duties.

John Adams followed the example set him by Washington. As a rule, he spent the greater portion of every Summer at Quincy, eight or ten days in point of time from the seat of Government, being absent months at a time. A letter which he describes as "of much importance," written to him from Philadelphia on Aug. 4, did not reach him till Aug. 14, and when he received an important letter in cipher from Holland, he was obliged to send it to Philadelphia to be deciphered, causing a delay of about twenty days. Adams persisted in this course, though our relations with France and England were, during much of his term, in a most delicate condition, and though a far larger portion of the public business of the country had to be transacted or directed by the President than is the case at present. Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801, and, though we have not thought it necessary to examine his record with the same minuteness as that of his predecessors', we find that he was constantly at Monticello, three or four days' journey from Washington, whence he was corresponding with Genet, the French Minister, discussing with his Cabinet Burr's treason, and directing the manifold details of Government. In being thus absent from the seat of Government, he was not only following the example of his illustrious predecessors, but was pursuing the same course that he pursued as Secretary of State under Washington. While holding that position he was frequently at Monticello, and we find him on one occasion with Madison shooting deer in Northern New-York and Vermont.

The truth is, that all this talk about absenteeism is an absurdity. The question is, Is the public business transacted promptly and carefully? Until some proof is given that this is not the case, it will be useless to attempt to convince any one that Gen. Grant, in following in this and in other things the example of Washington and Adams and Jefferson, is neglecting the great interests confided to him.

Jack Ashore.

For a score of years past, the condition of the sailor in the port of New-York has been rather worse than that of the plantation slave in the palmy days of Southern slavery. He was bought and sold, beaten, robbed and murdered. On landing here from a foreign voyage he fell at once into the hands of the sailor's boarding-house keepers—a class of men whom Legree would have acknowledged to be his superiors in heartless wickedness. He was systematically made drunk, and kept drunk, until his money had either found its way over the bar of his boarding-house, or had been deliberately robbed from his person. While still too drunk on poisoned whisky to know precisely what he was doing, he was next taken by his boarding-house keeper to some equally scoundrally shipping-master, and made to sign articles for a voyage on board some vessel of which he neither knew the name nor the destination. His keeper quietly pocketed the sailor's advance wages, and then making him dead drunk, rowed him off to his floating prison, and saw him hoisted on board and shoved down into the forecastle.

This is not an exaggerated picture, but a fair statement of the average treatment of the average sailor in this port. Occasionally, a decent boarding-house keeper protected his boarders from imposition, and occasionally that rarest of men, a sober sailor, kept himself out of the hands of the kidnappers. These fortunate men were, however, the exceptions to their class, while, as a rule, the sailor who lodged in the dismal regions of Cherry and Water streets had good reason to envy the negro of the Mississippi cotton-fields.

At last the long-delayed reform has come. During the month of June last, Congress passed a law which provided, among other things, that no sailor should be shipped or discharged in the port of New-York, except in the presence of a United States Commissioner, and that no ship should be boarded by any boarding-house keeper or runner until after she should have been twenty-four hours in port. This law, which goes into operation to-morrow, renders the brigandage, which was the boarding-house keeper's real occupation, impossible, and remands him to the less exciting and less profitable work of supplying bad food and doctored liquor to his seafaring guest. Simultaneously with this great reform in the treatment of Jack ashore, a Sailors' Exchange has been opened in Cherry-street. In this building the Shipping Commissioner has his office, and a reading-room, well supplied with papers and magazines, offers to the sailor a lounging-place, where he is free from the temptations which surround him at the low grog-shops where he usually spends his time ashore. The influences which he meets at the Exchange will all be on the side of morality and decency. He will be treated like a reasonable being, and will be warned against the open pitfalls into which he ordinarily walks with such ingenuous willingness. The exertions of such an institution as the Sailors' Exchange will tend to draw a better and more intelligent class of men into the merchant service while the protection and kindness which the sailor will find in the Shipping Commissioners' office will certainly have a tendency to reform the present degraded moral character of the average seaman.

Fra Diavolo Again.

It is supposed by a great many honest people that the Italian bandit exists nowadays only on the stage. United Italy and the railways together, in the fancy of these optimists, have finally routed him from his fastnesses, and either eliminated him entirely from society, or transfigured him into the harmless and happy peasant, or the peaceful, if exasperating, organ-grinder. But this view is, in point of fact, rather too rose-colored. The same incredulity was felt to a considerable degree about Greek brigandage, until the Marathon massacre cruelly emphasized its hideous existence, and, if some late reports are to be credited, brigandage in Southern Italy, spite of the Union and "Rome Capitale," is as rife as ever, and even growing bolder with immunity.

Some of the exploits related of the modern banditti take us back to that hey-day of romantic villainy, when the Abruzzi swarmed with swarthy and beribboned desperadoes. One sociable cut-throat, named Manzi, has quietly encamped his band just outside the town of Giffone, into which he marches gaily, from time to time, picks out whatever rich old fellow takes his fancy—for all the world as a wolf might select the fattest in a trembling flock of sheep—and drags him off unmolested, to be digested at leisure in his lair. So Signor Mancusi, one of the richest land-owners in the district, was lately served, in broad daylight, while talking with a friend, Signor Capeleo, in a much frequented café on the Piazza. Fifteen of Manzi's merry men sallied into the town, made directly for the Piazza, spied their prey in the café, laid hold of the two friends without ceremony, and marched them off in presence of a crowd of people, who watched the proceedings with great interest, but did not attempt to interfere. The two poor gentlemen, after being taken a little way, were forced to strip and dress as peasants, whereupon the spectators, evidently touched by the humor of the thing, saluted the visitors with loud cries of "Viva Manzi!" A ransom of £16,000 is demanded for Signor Mancusi, who is lucky indeed if he gets off with his life, having been a juror on a former trial of some members of Manzi's band.

This certainly seems a most extraordinary proceeding for a Christian and civilized land in the nineteenth century. If the Italian brigand of the present day enjoys such singular business facilities, what will happen when he has ransomed all the rich men, and killed all the poor but honest ones? Having the entire available wealth of the country in his hands, and the respectful admiration and sympathy of the whole remaining population, what is to prevent him from setting up an opposition government of his own, and, perhaps, eventually deposing the reigning sovereign? In Giffone, at least, Signor Manzi is clearly King already, with probably fewer cares and much more real enjoyment than His Majesty Victor Emmanuel. And the good people of the place doubtless know their own interest when they fling their hats up and shout themselves hoarse in his honor. Yet, in a country of the size of Italy, a vigorous effort, it would seem, must suffice to get rid of Manzi and all his colaborers. Why such an effort has not been made, will perhaps be known when some distinguished party of foreigners has been caught and butchered.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* says that "the most noticeable fact about the thousands of men who will next week crowd the boats and railways leading out of the cities, is their ignorance of what they want to find and how to find it. The exhausted set of faculties which have been worked well nigh to death in the last year, ought to be put absolutely to sleep, so to speak, until the holiday is over." This being the case, we would advise all travelers, in the coming week, to take a file of the *Tribune* along with them. If that does not prove effectual, let them try a copy of the Professor's essay on journalism. Should that fail to produce absolute stupefaction, let them get a prescription from Dr. Greeley himself. He can show them how to go into profound sleep anywhere, at any time and in any place, whether it be on a steam-boat, in a railroad-car, sitting in a parlor, or leaning against a lamp-post. The members of Dr. Chapin's congregation long ago pronounced him the champion sleeper of America.

The zeal of the French Government against suspected persons must be lamentably in advance of its discretion, if it be true, as stated by the law report of a very respectable Paris paper, that proceedings are to be taken against a gentleman who left a placard in his house as follows: "I, the undersigned, owner of this house, commend it to the particular care of the Prussians. I beg them to do it no harm, inasmuch as I am in direct business communication with the Germans of Pforsheim and Hanau, to whom I owe money, not a centime of which I can pay if my mansion be wrecked. I have given orders to my gardener to furnish each soldier, Prussian or Bavarian, with a bottle of wine daily."

We should not advise a general exodus of the enterprising young men of the Eastern States to Arizona, on the strength of the diamond and ruby telegrams that have late emanated from San Francisco. The last dispatches tell us that the precious stones have been placed on exhibition there, and "caused great excitement;" and from Salt Lake we learn that the "ruby sensation is becoming feverish," and "arrangements are being made to organize a company to send Mr. Savage for a supply of the gems." Savage is a good name to send among the Apaches of Arizona for a "supply of the gems," and it will be prudent, we think, to wait for the return of Mr. Savage before the "fever" is allowed to travel any farther eastward. An increase of the population of Arizona would, no doubt, be very desirable, both as a protection against the warlike Indians of that Territory, and for the development of the silver mines that are known to exist in reasonable abundance there; but neither this nor the avarice of transportation companies will be likely to compensate the fortune-seekers who may be enticed to flock thither, under the ridiculous pretense that a hat full of diamonds and rubies awaits each man's arrival.

During the past six months, an anti-tobacco league has been formed in France, whose members are taking very active steps against the use of the weed, on the ground of its having greatly contributed to the degeneracy of Frenchmen, and their consequent failure in the last campaign. How they explain the success of the Germans, who certainly smoke quite as much as their enemy, is not stated. A comment made on the proceedings in question is, that the present is an unfortunate time to commence operations, because, taking one year with another, tobacco yields a revenue to France of forty millions of dollars. A league against absinthe and the so-called cognac of second-rate cabarets, would be much more to the purpose.

If ever a curse came home to roost, it is the willingness of the Greeley men to take "anything to beat Grant." Within the last week, not less than a half dozen disgusted Democrats, writing to the papers in their various localities to repudiate the Baltimore ticket, have declared their resolution to do and take "anything to beat Greeley." The fundamental idea of the original proposition seemed very revolting to Carl Schurz at Cincinnati. It will probably be even more so in its present application.

We are constantly advised that the political honesty of the Democratic candidate ought not to be questioned by Republicans, because his pen has done such noble service in the Republican cause. This pen serves Greeley very much as Arnold's lame leg served him. Arnold was always boasting of his wounds after his treason. A prisoner, captured near Richmond, Va., in one of the traitor's marauds, was asked by Arnold: "What would the Americans do with me if they caught me?" "They would cut off the leg that was wounded in the service of your country," was the sturdy answer, "and bury it with the honors of war. The rest of you they would hang."

Joking with people in authority is not always an entirely safe amusement, as an officer in the English Army not long since found out. He had been sent on a visit of inspection to some home stations, and, in his statement of disbursements, included the item of "Porter, 6d.," which was struck out by the War Office. He explained that the charge was for carriage of his luggage, under circumstances where he would otherwise have had to pay 1s. 6d. for a cab. To this explanation came a reply that in this case the claim would be allowed, but that it should have been put for "porterage," and not "porter." The officer answered that he would obey orders, although he could find no authority for such a word as "porterage," and inquired in addition if, in future, he should use the term "cab(b)age" when he meant "cab?" His wit was rewarded with a severe reprimand, which was worse luck than it deserved. A very similar story is told of that inveterate wag, John Phœnix, who, as most of our readers know, was Lieut. Derby, of the Topographical Engineers. He was directed by an order from the War Department to survey the Tombigbee River, and see how far it ran up. He replied promptly that a survey for that purpose would put the Government to unnecessary expense, as it was well known that the Tombigbee River ran down. His joke very nearly cost him his position.

Suppressing Papers on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The only way to reach these railroad officials, who are working in the interests of the Democratic nominees, (and which none object to as far as they are individually concerned,) is to do so through the stockholders of those roads by showing them that these officials are rapidly deteriorating the value of the stock by their foolish action in suppressing the sale of newspapers that in any way advocate the re-election of Gen. Grant, such as the Times, *Harper's Weekly, Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, &c. I have just returned from a Western tour over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, (all under one management,) Thos. Scott, President. At Chicago, the morning of starting from there the newsboy on the train had no *Inter Ocean*—Hon. J. T. Scammon's paper, and a warm advocate of Grant—but an unusual supply of Chicago *Tribunes* and *Times*, while the palace-car, which the writer was in, certainly no exaggeration to say that three-fourths of the passengers inquired for the *Ocean*, the same with *Harper's*, all along the line of road to Fort Wayne. At the various stations the demand was the same. Many, of course, desiring the news, bought a Greeley paper under protest. I inquired of the newsboy why he did not carry the papers the majority called for. He replied that he "was not allowed to carry them." From Fort Wayne to Philadelphia it was the same. Newsboys on the train had no Republican papers—always replying, when asked for a *Harper's Weekly* or New-York Times, "None left—have *Tribune, Herald* and *World*." So that we either had to go without, or at large places, as at Pittsburg, go to a news-stand, of course, exceedingly annoying to travelers and an imposition that some measures should be taken to suppress. Many, who remarked they should avoid the road in future, were informed that the newsmen having the sale of papers on the trains had sold out to the Greeley interests by having nothing but Greeley papers to sell, and saying they "had no demand for the New-York Times or *Harper's*"—the reason for not having them. On one occasion, to prove the falsity of the boy's assertion that there was "no demand," a vote for the papers wanted was taken, with the following result, between Pittsburg and Altoona: New-York Times, 98; New-York *Tribune*, 18; *Harper's Weekly*, 39. Is there not a remedy for such an imposition? and are not the newsmen on the various railroads allowed in greater part for the accommodation of the traveling public? I for one, will not patronize a railroad that countenances such a base bargain and sale, and I know of many more of the same opinion and feelings.

'A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.'

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

The Religious Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been several years connected with a prominent religious journal in this City, I am struck with the unanimity of the sentiments of nearly all the religious Press in regard to the impending political crisis. I know of but few, if any, Protestant religious papers among our exchanges but that support the Administration heartily; and is there nothing in the fact that the great majority of the Christian people of this country are heart and soul praying that we may not be delivered into the hands of the Philistines. The religious Press is a great power in the land, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with such able advocates of right and justice as the New-York Times.

I read the *Tribune* till I got disgusted with it.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

GEN. DIX ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Westhampton, July 27, 1872.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th inst. asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New-England, and I have been unable until now to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand on what ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me an utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley:

1. Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering (to carry out the Scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady, and consistent administration of the Government.

2. Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty, which have been brought under public discussion during the last quarter of a century.

3. Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently,) of that most unjust and unequal commercial system, which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests and heaping up enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes to the oppression and impoverishment of all others.

4. Because he is associated, in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief plunderers of the City of New-York, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity or his facile disposition, the same system of fraud and corruption which has disgraced the Municipal Government of this City may be carried to more infamous extremes in the administration of the Federal Government; and,

5. Because in the darkest hour of the country's peril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to overthrow the Government, he openly counseled the cowardly policy of non-resistance, and an acquiescence in the dissolution of the Union, whenever the cotton States should make up their minds to go.

The coalition, which has been formed to promote his election, is one of the most extraordinary in the history of parties, in respect both to the discordant elements it embraces, and the surrender of principles it involves.

The Cincinnati Convention, called to bring before the people important measures of reform, nominated him, greatly to the surprise of the whole country, knowing him, in regard to one of those measures, to be an implacable opponent—nominated him too, against the wishes and judgment of the chief promoters of the movement, who accepted him, either with an avowed or an ill-concealed disgust, which would be far more creditable to their feelings if the act of acceptance were not utterly irreconcilable with their principles.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore endorsed and commended him to the support of their party—not as the exponent of any principles they have professed or any measures they have advocated, but as a known and bitter opponent of both—the man who, perhaps, of all others, has been the most malignant assailant of the Democracy, impeaching its integrity, traducing its motives, and vilifying its character.

The adoption of such a man as their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union is the most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests.

It remains to be seen whether the great body of the Democratic voters, and the true friends of Reform, can be made parties to this unscrupulous coalition between political leaders.

That Gen. Grant has committed mistakes his most sincere friends admit. But if his errors had been four-fold more numerous, he would, in my opinion, be a much safer Chief Magistrate that Mr. Greeley. He has, in that capacity, done much for which he deserves the thanks of the country. Above all, he has kept it at peace, notwithstanding the efforts of sensation journals and popularity-seeking politicians to provoke hostilities with Spain on the question of Cuba, and with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

If, regardless of these titles to the approval of his fellow citizens, and of his invaluable services during the late civil war, they should set him aside for Mr. Greeley; if the latter, a mere erratic politician, untried in any important public trust, should be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union—a Union which would not now exist if his counsels had been followed—and if the man who, of all others, has done the most to preserve it should be discarded for a successor so ill qualified and so unscrupulously nominated and sustained, the example would be most deplorable in its influence on all high motives to political action, and justify the most painful forebodings as to the future.

I am respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

A. B. Cornwell, Esq., Hancock, N. Y.

Sumner Repudiated.

Since Mr. Sumner's expression of determination to follow the always erratic and now piebald candidate *into the arms of the skeleton of the late Confederacy*, the colored people, always his friends while he continued consistent with himself, are asking why Massa Sumner and Massa Greeley go over to those who still applaud the bludgeon once handled by Brooks. They say they can understand the gymnastics of the piebald candidate, because he has always thrown himself upon the upturned fork of his enemies whenever they sought to belittle his influence through *seeming* to pander to his undying desire to run for office even in the face of certain defeat, but they declare that they did not expect Mr. Sumner to desert them and his life's declarations, simply because of his virulent personal pique against somebody else who continued to act as their friend. Therefore, at a large meeting at Indianapolis, he was repudiated for his desertion of the Republican Party, which has given the race freedom, the elective franchise, and protection.

ABSENTEEISM.

"The President of the United States is chosen by the people to administer their affairs for their interest. He is paid for doing this at the rate of about $68 50 a day. To assist him in looking after details he has seven Cabinet officers, who are paid at the rate of $22 a day. When the President and these Cabinet officers ask the people to re-engage them for a term of four years, it seems proper to inquire whether they have faithfully attended to their work during the present term. The following record of their absence from duty has accordingly been prepared from the files of the *Evening Star*, a Washington newspaper, friendly to the Administration, which is in the habit of announcing the movements of His Excellency and the Cabinet and the Presidential household, as matters of news—which is in fact, so to speak, the Court Journal of the Republic."—*Tribune, July* 27, 1872.

One of the charges which the opponents of the Administration bring against Gen. Grant is his frequent absence from the seat of Government, though he is never where a telegram cannot reach him in an hour or two. While at Long Branch, he is less than eight hours from Washington by rail. Mr. Sumner rings the changes on "absenteeism." We do not remember that he has gone back to see whether the Popes were guilty of absenteeism, though he raked up their record as to nepotism. We have gone back, however, to the record of the fathers of the Republic, and give the result below. It is right to add that we judge as to where the early Presidents spent their time chiefly from the places at which their letters are dated, and that therefore the following record understates the extent of their absenteeism, for ordinarily we only trace their absence from the seat of Government by a letter being dated elsewhere, and Washington may have been at Mount Vernon or Adams at Quincy, or Jefferson at Monticello, for a considerable time before he wrote any letter or after the date of the last letter.

ABSENTEEISM OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

Washington left Mount Vernon on April 16, 1789, reached New-York April 23, and then took the oath as President on April, 30, 1789, New-York being then the seat of Government. Congress was in session then, and so continued till Sept. 29.

On Aug. 14, 1789, Washington left New-York and went to Newport, remaining absent about ten days.

On Oct. 15, 1789, just after the adjournment of Congress, he left New-York for another trip to the East, going as far as Portsmouth, N. H., where he was on Oct. 31. He reached New-York on his return on Nov. 13, having thus been absent about a month.

He was therefore away during the ten months of that year about six weeks.

On Sept. 20, 1790, we find Washington writing to Knox, the Secretary of War, from Mount Vernon on official business. His subsequent letters show that he remained at Mount Vernon continuously till Nov. 14. Congress had adjourned Aug. 12 to meet at Philadelphia early in December, and Washington left the seat of Government very soon after the adjournment, and remained absent till a fortnight prior to the meeting of Congress.

He was thus during 1790 away nearly two months. His letters show that at that time it took ten or twelve days for a letter to go to Mount Vernon and for an answer to be received. About March 20, 1791, Washington left Philadelphia, which had become the seat of Government, on a trip to the South, apparently made on horseback. He was at Georgetown on March 29, and at Mount Vernon down to April 13. A letter written from there at that time shows that his letters from Philadelphia took four days to reach him. On May 7, he was at Charleston; on May 20, at Augusta, and at Mount Vernon on his return, on June 13. He writes of having traveled 1,700 miles with the same horses. He mentions in writing an official letter on June 13, that he had had no opportunity to write since he left Savannah, which was about May 11. He also adds that all the letters sent to him between May 15 and May 30 failed to reach him, as he was off the lines of communication, and it was not known where he was. He did not reach Philadelphia till early in July, the first letter from there being dated July 13.

From Sept. 24 to Oct. 15, 1791, he was again at Mount Vernon. He was thus absent in that year over four months.

On June 10, 1792, Washington writes to Lafayette: "Soon after the rising of Congress [which was on May 8] I made a journey to Mount Vernon, from whence I returned but a few days ago, and expect, if nothing of a public nature should occur to detain me here, to go there again some time next month, where we shall continue till near the meeting of Congress."

Accordingly, on July 29, 1792, we find him at Mount Vernon, where he remained till Oct. 1. On Sept. 15, 1792, he sent by express a letter to Jefferson, inclosing a proclamation with reference to disturbances in Pennsylvania, which proclamation required to be countersigned by Jefferson, as Secretary of State. Jefferson was at that time at Monticello, and Washington writes that he sends the letter by express to avoid the circuitous route by Richmond and the delay it might meet by post, for it reached him from Philadelphia too late for that day and there was no post till Tuesday. In another letter Washington wrote that he sent the proclamation for Jefferson's signature "as it could only delay six days longer to do it." He was, therefore, absent this year over three months.

In 1793 we find Washington saying on March 28 that he was on the eve of setting out for Mount Vernon, and on April 5 we find him at the latter place, where he remained till April 18. He was also at Mount Vernon, from June 20 to July 12 in that year. On June 30 he writes to Jefferson, referring to various measures connected with the apprehended war that a "decision must be had as soon as I return to the seat of Government, which I expect will be about the 10th of next month." He says that the "urgency and delicacy of our public affairs" does not permit a longer absence.

He was again at Mount Vernon, on Sept. 10 of that year, 1793, and remained till Oct. 24, when he returned to the vicinity of Philadelphia, but owing to an epidemic prevailing there, did not go to that city till the end of November. On Sept. 9, 1793, he wrote from Mount Vernon to Knox, the Secretary of War, that he wished letters sent him by every Monday's post. He was thus absent about three and a half months in this year.

In 1794 we find him at Baltimore on his way to Mount Vernon on June 19. He had reached the latter place on June 25, was still there on July 2, and appears not to have returned to Philadelphia till toward the end of July, his first letter from there being dated July 25.

He was absent for a fortnight in October, but it was on public business, as he was suppressing a rising in Pennsylvania, and returned for the meeting of Congress which took place about the middle of November.

In 1795 Congress adjourned on March 3, and early in April Washington seems to have gone to Mount Vernon. He dates a letter from there on April 26, relating to matters connected with Jay's treaty. He returned to Philadelphia early in May.

On July 19, 1795, he was overtaken at Baltimore, by an express, on his way to Mount Vernon. On Aug. 3 he writes from the latter place that there had been no mail at Alexandria—where he received his letters—since July 29. Having been sent for on account of the troubles arising out of Jay's treaty, he returned to the seat of Government about Aug. 11. But on Sept. 9 we find him at Elkton, and on Sept. 16, again at Mount Vernon. He writes from there on Sept. 20, referring to the receipt of a letter from Knox, Secretary of War, dated at Boston on Sept. 2. Washington returned to Philadelphia on Oct. 20, 1795. There was thus over three months of absence this year.

In 1796 he went to Mount Vernon on June 13, and remained there till Aug. 21, during which time the Spanish Minister had to go there, from Philadelphia, to present his credentials.

On Oct. 21, 1796, we find him again at Mount Vernon.

FEARFUL "ABSENTEEISM" OF JOHN ADAMS.

John Adams became President March 30, 1797. He seems to have remained at Philadelphia after his inauguration till August of that year, but we find him at Quincy, Mass., on August 25, and his letters show that it took on the average about eight days for letters to reach him from Philadelphia.

On Oct. 12, 1797, he was at East Chester, N. Y., as Philadelphia was not safe on account of an epidemic. "I shall divide my time between New-York and East Chester till the meeting of Congress." He was at Philadelphia the end of January, 1798.

In 1798 we find him writing from Quincy on Aug. 14, and acknowledging the receipt only on that day of a letter "of much importance" from the Secretary of War, dated Aug. 4. He remained at Quincy until Nov. 10.

In that year having received from the Hague some letters in cipher on Oct. 9, he had to send them to Philadelphia to be deciphered; they were returned on Oct. 18, reaching him at Quincy about Oct. 28.

In 1799 he was at Quincy as early as March 29, and remained there till Sept. 29. On April 28, Gen. Uriah Forrest wrote Adams from Georgetown: "The public sentiment is very much against your being so much away from the seat of Government, from a conviction that when you are there the public vessel will be properly steered, and that these critical times require an experienced pilot. The people elected you to administer the Government." On May 13 Mr. Adams replies from Quincy that he has reason to believe the sentiment referred to "is chiefly in Philadelphia and Georgetown. The people elected me to administer the Government, it is true, and I do administer it here at Quincy as really as I could do at Philadelphia. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and the Attorney-General transmit me daily by the post all the business of consequence, and nothing is done without my advice and direction, when I am here, more than when I am in the same city with them. The post goes very rapidly, and I answer by the return of it, so that nothing suffers or is lost."

In September of the same year it was suggested to him that he should go to Trenton, where, owing to yellow fever, the seat of Government was, in order to be there when our Ministers to France departed on what was considered a weighty errand. It was suggested that important questions might arise suddenly, but he declined to leave Quincy, and did not go to Trenton till Oct. 10, nor to Philadelphia till early in November.

In 1800 Adams was at Quincy early in July, and remained there till Oct. 13, when he started for Washington, which had become the seat of Government.

JEFFERSON AS AN ABSENTEE.

We have not examined the record further with any great care, but we find that Thomas Jefferson became President March 4, 1801. We find him at Monticillo on April 4 in that year. He remained there nearly or quite all of that month.

He was again at Monticillo from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9.

In 1803 he was there from Aug. 12 to Sept. 7, and wrote from there as to the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana.

In 1804 we find him at Monticello on April 16 for apparently a stay of some weeks. He was again there from Aug. 15 to late in September.

In 1805 he was at Monticillo on March 29, for a short visit, and again from Aug. 7 to the end of September of the same year.

In 1806 he was there during the month of September, and in 1807 from April 20 to May 8, busy over Burr's treason and the threatened war. He was at Monticillo from Aug. 1 to Sept. 21 of the same year. On March 20, 1806, he writes that "Congress will rise in three weeks and I shall leave in five or six days for a visit of some length to Monticillo," and he writes letters from Monticillo on May 15 and May 31 relating to the embargo. He was again there on July 25 and remained till Sept. 20. His letters show that it took about seven days for a letter to reach him.

If the Presidents were adepts in the crime of absenteeism their Cabinets obviously followed hard on their heels. We have noted one or two proofs of this. While Jefferson was Secretary of State under Washington he was frequently absent from the seat of Government. Thus, in 1790, he writes from Monticello on Oct. 27 that he should remain till about Nov. 12, when he would wait upon Washington at Mount Vernon.

In June, 1791, he and Madison were in New-York State and in Vermont for several weeks on a pleasure trip and hunting. In September of that year he was at Georgetown, and from Aug. 13 to Oct. 5, 1792, he was at Monticello. Papers had to be sent first from Philadelphia to Washington, at Mount Vernon, and then to Jefferson, occupying, before an answer could be obtained, about twenty days. In October, 1793, one of the letters to Genet, the French Minister, was written from Monticello.

For unbridled impudence commend us to the champions of the "Liberal" candidate for the Presidency. By their voice he is the paragon of all political excellencies. When he becomes President, he is to reform every abuse which has ever crept into the public service. No man in this country has such a nice sense of the obligation growing out of official position as he. Once in the Presidential chair, he will be ever at the national capital, knowing, in Summer's heat or impaired health, no recreation or rest. When his organ asks the people to engage Mr. Greeley for a term of four years as President, "it seems proper to ignore" whether he has faithfully attended to their work heretofore. Let us answer, and let the *record* corroborate.

In April, 1867, the people of the State of New-York elected Mr. Greeley as a delegate at large to the Convention to revise and amend their Constitution. On the 4th day of June following, he appeared at the organization of the Convention, and took the oath of office, swearing: "I will *faithfully* discharge the duties of delegate at large to revise and amend the Constitution of the State of New-York, according to the best of my ability." On the 24th day of September, 1867, when the Convention took a recess, Mr. Greeley, in violation of his oath of office, and of the trust reposed in him by the people, abandoned that body in profane rage, and although that body did not close its labors until the 24th day of February, 1868, he never afterward participated in its deliberations.

For this shameful dereliction in public duty Mr. Greeley had no justifiable excuse. He was in good health, and, after quitting the Convention, engaged in lecturing for pecuniary compensation. And yet, in the face of this gross breach of public trust, Mr. Greeley hounds on his organ day after day to attack the President of the United States for neglecting his public duties.

MISGOVERNMENT IN MISSOURI.

How Affairs in the Only State that Has a "Liberal" Governor are Administered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following extract from a private letter from Iron County, Mo., shows that giving Missouri to the Democracy and Gratz Brown did not reconcile that party to equal rights for all. They have not yet taken the pitch from Mr. Sumner's key-note:

"On the night of the 11th of June, 1872, I was called out of the house, knocked down, shot at, and attempted to be murdered by the Deputy Clerk of the County, while the Sheriff and another man were within hail. I applied to a Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant to arrest and hold for trial the above parties. Nothing has been done.

On the night of June 23, Thomas Callahan was dragged by seven partly-disguised men, among whom were the Clerks and Sheriff of the County, to the woods, whipped and ordered to leave the county or be shot. Our Court-house and records have been twice burned in six months—first on the 25th of November, 1871, second on the morning of the 27th of May, 1872. Gov. Brown, by his desperate acts of centralization, in attempting to overthrow the Judiciary in this State and placing men of ultra reactionary views upon the Bench in this judicial circuit, has done more to bring about this state of affairs than any other thing. He has twice issued commissions to persons in this circuit without authority in law, and in each case the Supreme Court has so declared, leaving us almost since his accession without a legal circuit Judge. He has also commissioned without due inquiry a County Judge in our county, who was not legally elected, and who was not even a voter, being disfranchised at the last registration by his own admissions. The county officers are without respectability. The Clerk was in the military prison, at Alton, for two years during the war, for the murder of 'Old Man Wilson,' an outspoken Union man, in said county, the record of which is on file in the office of the Secretary of War, together with the order turning him over to the civil authorities for trial. But in consequence of the repeated burning of the Court-house the papers have all been destroyed. Since I left home my house has been watched almost every night by armed men, and it is also given out through the county that Union men or Radicals shall not gather corn or vote in Reynolds County this Fall, in consequence of which many Republicans have left the county, and many more would if they had the means."

The facts given in the above letter in respect to Gov. Brown's overturning the Judiciary of Missouri are known to be correct, and the other statements are therefore to be believed. Indeed the disorders in that State, amounting to an entire subversion of civil law, and that they are aided and encouraged by State officers appointed by Gov. Brown, are notorious. There are a goodly number of people there who are appealing for protection from the General Government, and if it is intended that Missouri should present an inviting example of local self-government, clamored for by the Liberals, Brown would do well to leave buttered watermelons and soft-shell crabs in the East, and endeavor to enforce local laws at home.

Greeley's Advocate—Another "Injured Innocent."

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier.

We have been favored today with a legal document informing us that one Hugh Judson Kilpatrick would be pleased to receive from this establishment the trivial sum of $30,000 for damages alleged to have been inflicted upon the reputation of that person by certain publications in this journal. The liberal pecuniary appraisement which said Kilpatrick places upon his character may be assumed from the above figures, the fact that he is anxious to collect another $30,000 from the Bath *Times*, and that he has still another suit against the DAILY TIMES of New-York. It is almost astonishing that Kilpatrick should dare to travel about the country with so valuable a commodity, and one which, according to his own showing, is so easily susceptible to $60,000 worth of damage. It is to be hoped that the General will be disposed to employ a portion of these thousands—when he collects them—to effecting an insurance upon such balance of that reputation as may remain, after deducting the sixty thousand or more dollars worth of damage which he claims to have sustained.

If the complaint arose in some quarters it might be deemed a compliment that the slightest allusion in a reputable Republican newspaper to charges ostentatiously paraded in the Democratic Press all over the country, is considered of $30,000 worth of importance, while the original publication and reiteration of the charges, with the most scandalous details in the Democratic journals, was not apparently regarded as worth estimating in dollars and cents. We trust we are duly sensible of the honor implied.

But, as the General has evinced so high an appreciation of our influence, and shows such susceptibility in the matter of personal reputation, it is proper to inquire what has been his errand in this State, and how he has performed it. The reports of his speeches as published in the papers of his present party, show that he has outstripped the most shameless exhibitions ever before made on the stump in this State, by the indecency, the vileness, and the disgusting nature of the slanders which he has hurled at the President of the United States. He has reached in his utterances on the public stage in this State a depth of baseness, a meanness of aspersion, and a malignity of vituperation in his attacks upon President Grant which have proved revolting to the self-respect of our intelligent people, and the disgust which he has created has impelled him to the blustering expedient of libel suits. He has charged Ulysses Grant with being an habitual drunkard; as a swindler who cheated his comrade Sherman out of $25,000; that he refused to leave a ball-room to go to the dying beside of his beloved friend Rawlins, and has dredged in the very mire of hatred and slander for filth to fling upon the man whom the people have learned to love and honor. The flat contradictions of his scandalous and boasting declarations have followed him almost day by day of his progress, and yet this man is so sensitive upon the subject of his own character that no less than three libel suits and quite a large number of thousands of dollars will suffice to appease his wrath. If the frothy little chatterer of scandal were adjudged on his own estimates, a sum equal to the national debt would not pay for the slanders he has hurled at better men during his stumping tour in Maine. So much for Hugh Judson Kirkpatrick.

The Piebald's Growing Regret.

The Fall River *News* joins in the expression of mortification so common now among the less depraved of the piebald party, and says we are sorry to see the cloud gathering over the fame of this aspirant for American suffrages. The nation has suffered so much and so poignantly from the conduct of inebriates in the House, Senate and the Executive office, that there is a nervous anxiety not to be caught again in the trap. Not long since there were Saulsbury, McDougal, Yates and Chandler in the Senate, a quartet of drunkards, who disgraced their high positions by the indulgence of their worse than brutal appetites. In the House there have been so many of these nuisances within a few years that no full list can well be given. And to crown the whole, the Republican Party, which composed nineteen-twentieths of the culture and piety of the country, the patriotic soldiers, the scholars, the men of science, the lordly merchants and manufacturers, and the virtue and intelligence of all classes, was inveigled in 1864 into voting for and electing as Vice-President a man of this beastly habit. And the insult was carried so far, that when questions were asked respecting the man's habits, the honest people were assured that he was a patriotic, sober man, and of exemplary behavior. Millions threw their votes for this wreck of humanity, supposing they were aiding to elect the chief specimen of human and Christian virtue. And those righteous sufferers do not wish to repeat the act. Hence the public are getting somewhat restive over the private character and behavior of the candidates placed in nomination. They are satisfied that Grant is a sober man, having had a trial of him for eleven years in the army, in all grades from captain up to General, and three years' experience in the Presidency. They also know Mr. Wilson has a straight total abstinence record of forty years or more, and can be trusted.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The Clerical Party and the Municipal Elections—Needs of the Capital—A New Invention—Art News—American Sculptors and Their Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 15, 1872.

The decision of the Clerical Party to take part in the municipal elections is the leading topic of interest in local politics. This movement of the Catholic Party—I use the term as it is used by the Italian journals—has waked up the Prime Minister, Lanza, to issue a circular letter urging the electors to make more effort than ever in view of the presence in the field of the sworn enemies of the Italian Kingdom. There is a disposition shown by the Clericals to make common cause, on some questions, with the Radical Party, and some have feared that the eagerness of the opposition to get power may lead to an intimacy which cannot produce any good to the cause of slow and steady progress. I have many times heard my Clerical friends say, "Oh, we prefer for Italy the system of Federalism and Republicanism, such as you have in America; anything, in short, to take the place of the present régime under which the country is misgoverned." But to be sincere, I do not believe that the priests have any confidence in the Republic as a permanent government for Italy, but only see in its possible trial the means for a return to the old system. No intelligent and dispassionate friend of this country can doubt that a liberal constitutional monarchy, such as that under which Italian liberties are now secured, is the best, if not the only one, suited to the present needs of the country. The Republic, we do not doubt, will come in time, but its attempted establishment now would be a risky experiment. In reply to the flattering preference of the Republic, by our Clerical friends, I tell them, with a good deal of national conceit, that we of the United States are the only anointed Republicans, and that our political hierarchy can be entered by European States only after a long course of preparation, by popular instruction—with us a sufficiently stale truth, but not yet well understood here. The municipal election in the City of Rome will take place in a fortnight from this date. No city needs more a circle of counselors composed of intelligent, energetic and experienced men; for a great amount of work is to be done there before that stinking stage can be purified and raised to the position which it should hold as the capital of Italy.

A NEW INVENTION.

I have been invited to see in operation a machine which promised to be a new and very important agent for increasing and economizing mechanical force. It is an electro-atmospheric gas-engine. Several years ago, Father Barsanti, one of the scientific corps connected with instruction in the extensive schools of the Scolopi in Florence, set off for Belgium, for the purpose of having constructed in the best manner of which the excellent work-shops of that country are capable, a machine upon the model of which he had exercised his ingenuity for nearly twenty years. He had lost his sight while engaged in his studies, but he did not lose his interest in the work upon which he had set his mind, and in connection with which he undertook the journey to the north. He died before reaching Brussels, and his designs and models passed into other hands. I believe it is a fact in science very well understood that by mingling in a confined space a certain quantity of common illuminating gas with a quantity of atmospheric air, by the application of a spark a sudden and violent explosion will take place. This is the principle by which force is obtained for the engine which I have seen in operation. The machine with which the present experiment is made is of about six-horse power. The cylinder, which is placed in a perpendicular position, has a chamber of about the diameter of a ten-pound gun. Indeed, the form and construction resemble those of a cannon, being larger and thicker at the base, and about five feet long. At the bottom of the cylinder, in each of its thick sides are valves, that on one side to admit the gas, and the one on the opposite to admit an equal quantity of atmospheric air. The ignition is produced by an electric spark communicated by a fine wire encased in a porcelain tube at the point where it enters the touch-hole. On being set in motion the explosions are not accompanied with a detonation, but with a jar, and hard, dull, jumping sound. The piston is held firmly in place by a strong iron skeleton, in the form of a tripod, fastened to the cylinder itself. The present model is far from a perfect one; the balance-wheel is so small that the motion, instead of being smooth and uniform, has a hard, jerky and spasmodic character. An American gentleman engaged in affairs here, with two others, contributed the sum of four thousand francs to have this model made as an experiment; but, by a more liberal expenditure, a much more perfect result may be arrived at. The machine, as we now see it, needs the discipline, so to say, which only the most accomplished mechanical skill can give it, and such skill is not found in Italy. To increase the force of the machine, the number of cylinders may be multiplied, formed into a group, placed close to each other. The necessity of this is obvious, as it would be hazardous to make a single cylinder of the size of those into which an elastic element like steam is introduced to drive engines of the first class. The principal advantage of this system of force, if it ever should be perfected, will be its economy. Compactness and concentration and the savings of a great deal of the friction of the steam-engine, are the characteristics which attract notice at the first glance. There is yet no patent-right, and any one is at liberty to carry the machine forward to perfection. I give this information for the benefit of whom it may concern, as I believe no information upon the subject has yet been published here. It may be added that the machine is in the hands of my enterprising friend, the Canonico Victor Del Corona, the same who has the *asbestos* and *genestra* projects in hand, which I have before this described. America is the country looked to for the means for a full development.

ART NEWS.

A dozen American sculptors are now at work in Florence, and two or three more are on the way to establish themselves in this seat of art. The number in the studios here is now not much less than those from our country practicing this art at Rome. Indeed, some of those resident in that city are talking of coming here, on account of the greater cost of living since Rome has become the capital. But to make such a change is not easy, with all the accumulated apparatus of a long-continued art practice. The large number of monumental works which cities and States have ordered since the close of the war makes it necessary for American artists to have much room for the prosecution of their labors in a convenient manner. Mr. Meade has two of the colossal groups for the Lincoln monument pretty well under way. One has already gone from the clay model into plaster, and the second will soon follow the same process. The designs are full of spirit, and the imposing size of the figures will make these groups most effective ornaments of the great monument, the execution of which has been committed to this enterprising artist. Two more groups, to complete the series of four, are yet to be modeled. The casting in bronze is to be done in America, and the models will be sent forward as fast as they can be got ready. Papi, the bronze founder of Florence, is preparing to cast the colossal figure of The "Falconer," modeled at Rome, and ordered by an American gentleman for the Central Park. This beautiful ornament will be in place before another year. The facility with which Americans, with some skill in design and readiness for handling tools, take to the art of sculpture, is illustrated every year. Mr. McNamee, of Brooklyn, a stone-cutter in early life, has been for a year past studying a figure of a "Base-ball Player," with the promise of producing a work of sufficient excellence to satisfy the aspirations of one who has enjoyed the advantages offered by academic discipline. The subject chosen is one of the most difficult, and Americans are laughed at for attempting in the beginning of their art efforts what one trained in the schools would only think of undertaking after passing through the pains-taking progress of a long practice. But this confidence, joined with energy of application and inventive power, is what has given to some of our artists in the line of sculpture the eminent success of which such frequent record is made. Of crude talent there is no lack, and courage is a useful element, but there cannot be too much of the knowledge acquired in schools.

ANGELICO.

The Piebald Effort Fails.

An exchange relates that the opposition are zealous in their efforts to secure the German vote in support of Mr. Greeley. But their efforts are received with evident disfavor, not only among the Germans in this country, but also in the Fatherland. The hue and cry about the sale of arms to the French seems to have no effect. They have too much discrimination to be deceived by any such fraudulent pretenses. They understand that Gen. Grant's Government did not sell arms to the French; that it sold only to American citizens, and that these citizens who sold them to France were just as ready to sell to Germany, and that Germany might have bought had she too desired to do so, but that she thought it cheaper to capture them from the French than to buy them from the Americans. The *Vossiche Zeitung*, of Berlin, reflects the prevailing sentiment when it says: "We are at a loss to know how any German-American can allow himself to be misled by the sophistries by which unscrupulous men try to make the candidature of Horace Greeley palatable to our countrymen in the United States. No! They cannot and will not support him—an incarnation of inconsistencies, of crude theories, of exploded notions on public economies, a weather-cock always and never consistent." The same paper adds: "Thank God! every mail from America brings us assurances that the number of the German-Americans who will go for Greeley is very limited."

A Hearty Response.

In response to notification of his nomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention, Mr. John J. Bagley, in the course of a hearty speech, declared as follows:

"I am proud of my party for its deeds of heroism, its accomplishments for humanity and liberty in the past. I have faith in it today, and an active living hope in its future. I believe that in its hands are the destinies of the country, and that to it and to it alone must all men look for the sure guaranty of civil and religious liberty, equal rights, universal education and material progress. I have abundant faith in Gen. Grant. He is a man of the people, simple in his habits, quiet, modest, unassuming, and, above all, true. To the vilest abuse ever heaped upon mortal man he makes no other answer but to quietly pursue the even tenor of his way, doing his whole duty to the country. He wears well, and I believe is nearer and dearer to the hearts of the 'plain people' than ever before. His election is a fixed fact.

Fellow-Republicans, another important campaign is before you, and labor is the price of victory. No great result has ever been or ever will be secured without labor. Have faith to be vigilant. *Men may apostatize, but the cause will live.* Here and there *a weary office seeker has laid down under the shade tree of Democracy* to rest his aching bones, but be not discouraged."

A Warning to Democrats.

Some of the Texan Democratic journals take a statesmanlike view of the "dog-eat-dog" relations existing, and quite naturally, between those who mistakenly *follow* the piebald candidate and those who only propose *to use* him. The Dallas *Herald*, Democratic, says:

"We must swallow up the moderate Republicans, not be swallowed up by them. Let Democrats remember this."

To which the Houston *Union* responds: "Let our Republican journals in the North remember that the above sentence comprises the real object of the Southern Democracy in supporting Greeley. They care nothing for the Liberal Republicans, so-called, except to get their votes and the prestige of their alliance during the canvass. After that, they will pay no attention to them. There is to be, in fact, no liberalizing out of their old bitterness toward the Government."

The Other Rooster Up.

The Rochester *Democrat* raises its jobbing department rooster in honor of the North Carolina election—not, however, as a Democratic, but as a Republican triumph, and on the editorial page it says, fervently: "'Gen. Grant never has been beaten, and he never will be.' These are the words of Horace Greeley, and they seem truer to him today than ever before. Instead of 'filling up the bloody chasm,' so that there shall never more be trace of it, as President Grant would do, Horace Greeley has clasped hands across its yawning hideousness, with Vance and Semmes and kindred cut-throats and pirates, and would intensify its fury and its bitterness tenfold by placing the control of the nation in the power of men who seek its life. But the answer comes back from North Carolina, Never! And the response shall come from Maine, No, never! And Ohio and Indiana, and Pennsylvania, too, shall startle the nation with their determined tones, Never, no, Never!"

The South and the Republican Party.

The Louisville *Commercial* in comment on an article in the Charleston *News*, a Democratic paper, shows very clearly that in South Carolina it is to the Republican Party that the people look for relief from carpet-bag rule, and the plunderers it has developed. If the Democrats of the South generally would take the advice of Judge Orr of that State, and show unmistakably by supporting the Republican Party that they were in earnest in asserting their willingness to forget and turn away from the past, they could, without any difficulty, rid themselves of the dishonest carpet-baggers among them. This article from the *News* is the best answer to the recent diatribe of the *Courier-Journal* and the Democratic stumpers on Southern debts.

The Aspect in New-England.

In reviewing the political situation in New-England, the Boston *Advertiser* holds that in New-England, judging from evidence accumulating from all quarters, the Greeley ticket is weaker than it has been at any time since he was nominated. Many Democrats regard it as odious and declare themselves against it under all circumstances. Few Republicans are for it, and they will not venture to show their hand. The two States commonly classed as doubtful, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, were never less doubtful than they are now; and throughout New-England the intelligent, sober and thoughtful sentiment which has been the strong fortress of Republicanism in the days of its trial is loyal as ever.

Taking Stock in Opposing Concerns.

The Nashville *Banner*, in an article headed "A Few Words" (two-thirds of a long column) to colored men, applies itself, first, to the most difficult part of its work—an effort to show that it has "no sinister purpose in view"—and then tells the colored people that it is their "real interest to take stock in both the political parties." It doesn't seem to like to see its colored friends remaining with the organization that secured to them a recognition of their manhood, and therefore asks them, (in the most "unsinister way," of course,) to go over to the piebald concern. But the colored brethren don't move that way, and the *Banner* is riled.

"The Long and the Short of It."

The Hartford *Courant* says: "Speaker Blaine in about one-quarter of the space occupied by Senator Sumner in his letter to the colored men, has fully answered the Senator, and shown how he would mislead the colored men of the country by representing that their rights would be safer with the Democrats than the Republicans. The arguments of Mr. Blaine are clear and concise, and the facts he presents are convincing. Read his letter to the Massachusetts Senator in another column."

Caution to Democrats.

The *Territorial Enterprise*, Nevada, says the Democratic papers that are partaking freely of fried crow must be careful how they denounce Federal officer-holders. It happens, unfortunately for Mr. Greeley's reputation as a civil-service reformer, that the worst dead-beats who have been imposed upon Grant are the especial friends of the Chappaquack.

Not for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name, attached to a call in the *Tribune* this morning, is without my consent; and there are many others here, whose names are used, that express themselves in the same way. I am unqualifiedly for Gen Grant, not thinking that Greeley would make a safe or judicious executive, or would give character to the place.

Yours, &c., GEO. W. ROBERTSON.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1872.

Another.

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the New-York *Tribune*: Stop my paper, which is addressed to Box 973. I am a voter in the State of New-York, and have read the *Tribune* for fifteen years, but I cannot go Greeley-ocracy, nor spare time to read the misrepresentations of the *Tribune*. Yours, for Grant and Wilson. FRANK JONES.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Aug. 2, 1872.

The Cotton-Worm in Texas.

The Houston *Union*, referring to the fear of the worm in the cotton districts, says a small sprinkling of the cotton-worm has appeared in this State, but they can make no progress in damaging the cotton crop while the present hot and dry weather continues. The Texas cotton crop may now be regarded as safe from any serious damage by the worm.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Count Moltke's History of the War—Characteristics of the Work—The Expelled Jesuits—Possible Future Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

The official history of the war, of which the first volume appeared a week ago, has afforded the Prussian Press abundant matter for discussion throughout the week. The history has for a long time been eagerly expected, but as late as a few days before its final publication there was a plausible report that in order to guard against even the remotest possibility of errors, which would supply the French with a good handle for adverse criticism, the issue would be postponed. Thus, the great work, when it came at last, came with the effect of a surprise. Of course, only the first volume is out, comprising a masterly (but not altogether impartial) survey of the political condition of Europe anterior to the outbreak of the war, and the political causes of the latter; a review of the organization of the two contending armies, and the two plans of operation. The naval occurrences up to the 31st of July are likewise disposed of and an appendix containes the French and German *ordres de bataille*. Strict accuracy and truthfulness are intended to be the characteristic feature of the History, qualities which it was only possible for official supervision to secure. It has been already stated that journals were kept from day to day by the chiefs of the staff detachments, and these, together with the maps, charts, regimental reports, &c., make up a treasure of information unparalleled in history, and whose correctness it is impossible to doubt. The history has been compiled under the personal supervision of Count Moltke, and to his pen the leading and most characteristic passages are attributed, displaying a terseness and expressiveness of style which many an author might envy. The proceeds of this interesting publication, I ought to say, will be devoted to charitable and patriotic purposes, viz., the Emperor William Fund in aid of sufferers from the war, and unless the copious extracts produced by the public Press greatly allay the general thirst for knowledge from this authentic source, it promises, commercially, to be one of the most successful enterprises ever started. The printers, unused to the rush which popular books attract in more westerly cities, are at work day and night, and still the publishers are compelled to announce their inability to satisfy more than the tenth part of early subscribers, leaving the improvident purchaser who has not previously entered his name a very poor chance indeed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK.

To satisfy in the meantime public curiosity, all papers, without exception, draw liberally on this new fund of intelligence, ransacking its pages for columns upon columns. The wonderful foresight, the knowledge of French affairs, and the clear, business-like spirit displayed, are indeed amazing. What the French will say to it, we can, for the present, only conjecture. Count Moltke's survey of history between 1815 and 1870 shows, in spite of its brevity, with what vigilant and shrewd observation events have been followed at Berlin, and what assiduous attention has been bestowed upon foreign intelligence. The presence of the admirable campaign plan sketched out by Count Moltke as long ago as 1868, and actually carried out in 1870, the minute knowledge of geography, both east and west of the Rhine, the accurate charts served out to every commanding officer, and the successful conjectures formed by a detachment of the staff specially appointed for this duty, of the position and state of readiness of the French armies, command the wonder and admiration of every foreigner, especially when contrasted with the unreadiness and ignorance prevailing among the French, whose movements were conspicuous for confusion, and who imagined themselves for weeks opposed to an army at Saarbrücken, while their foe consisted, in reality, of only one battalion of infantry and three squadrons of horse. To the observer of the war in 1866, the feeling of wonderment is necessarily reduced by the recollection of similar features displayed in that campaign, when Bavarians and Austrians both confessed, to their shame and surprise, that the Prussian officers were better acquainted with their native geography than themselves. Besides being a reproof to French reliance upon hazard, this exposition must at the same time grate on the ear of the Generals who postponed the attack till after 1868, before which point, confessedly, no adequate preparation was made for the war. Another less satisfactory reflection, prompted by the study of Count Moltke's book, is that, however worthy of admiration this minute preparation for a war may be from a military point of view, politically it is no hopeful sign of the age, and even a questionable exercise of neighborliness toward a State with whom the prepared professes to live in profound peace, while he actually carries a plan of attack in his pocket. Count Moltke's estimates and assumptions of 1868 have been so far verified by facts in 1870 as to compute the rival forces to the very man, and the time required for mobilization to the very day. Translations are ordered to be made into the leading languages, so that foreigners have the prospect of access to the great strategist's plans before a very long time.

THE EXPELLED JESUITS.

As was presumed, the Jesuits expelled from Germany are for the most part directing their steps to the neighboring Austria, where repressive legislation does not for the present exist, nor is indeed expected. Some new Jesuit establishments have been broken up this week, and the head-quarters of the German Jesuit army, the institution at Mayence, has gone through a "great prayer," occupying sixteen hours at a stretch, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., preparatory to its emigration. The Ratisbon colony has likewise taken its passports, declaring that it will not put the Imperial authorities to the shame of expelling its members. In a village of Posen the police has even been required to prohibit a Jesuit mission, and carry the zealous fathers in police vans across the frontier into Galicia.

FUTURE ACTION.

With regard to the religious question in Germany, the *Provinzial Correspondenz*, a journalist product of the Prussian Home Ministry, prints a remarkable article, which deserves mention, since it indicates an intention shortly to proceed from words to blows, and attempts to vindicate the inactive and almost timid course hitherto pursued. Even the official organ confesses that nothing serious has as yet been done, a fact which has occasioned numerous loud complaints on the Liberal side, and as many and open sneers on the Ultramontane:

"Let not the Church imagine," says Count Eulenburg's organ, "that the reason it assumes is the true one prompting Ministerial inactivity, viz.: unreadiness in our plan of action. The real cause rather is, that the Government has hitherto not desired, nay has avoided, a struggle with the Church, and has not, therefore, thought of framing a plan of action. All the words and deeds of the Government show that it has, in the first stages of the contest, confined its action exclusively to the repulse of clerical encroachments, without engaging in attacks upon the position of the Church. It is only the most recent manifestation of open enmity evinced toward the German Empire by the Papal Curia which have brought home to the Ministry the absolute necessity of keeping in view the close inter or Cumerian of the various attacks, and regulate its means of war accordingly. The Catholic journal (*Germania*) is right in remarking that nothing like 'bitter earnest' has as yet been made by the Government. 'What may and must happen,' the *Correspondenz* concludes in large type, 'when it does come to 'bitter earnest,' Government can hardly be assumed not to have already formed an opinion upon, and the next sessions of the German and Prussian Parliaments will presumably testify to the fact. True to Prussian tradition, the Government of our Emperor and King is still sincerely desirous that it may not come to 'bitter earnest;' however, the hope that the voices, even of true and tried Roman Catholics, warning to moderation, may be admitted and accorded a hearing at Rome, grows less and less from day to day.'"

The threat conveyed in this passage is plain enough, and the determination of a fixed period, viz., the approaching session, as a turning point in the German policy, raises expectation, and is at all events a novel feature in Ministerial utterances on the question. There is evidently truth in the assertion that the Pope's Biblical denunciations have cut home at Ems, and that the Emperor's reluctance and hesitation have at length given way.

What They Say of Him.

The Providence *Journal* says Gen. Banks, who was at the Philadelphia Convention, participating, with apparent sincerity, in the enthusiasm of the hour, and whose name is appended to the call for a meeting of the loyal soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg, has at last decided to cast his lot with the enemies of the party that has hitherto generously sustained him when his new friends were severely criticising his course, both as a statesman and a soldier. His defection, we judge, chiefly concerns himself. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Those from whom he now separates will not be without consolation, and while they are relieved of a burden he may realize that there are bounds which may not be safely passed." The Boston *Transcript* remarks: "His best friends regret the step he has now taken, as they consider that his false move will have very little effect except upon the individual prospects of the late Republican representative from the Sixth Massachusetts District."

Mr. Greeley Now and Then.

The *Daily Fredonian* says Mr. Greeley's organ is just now strongly opposed to all legislation designed to interfere with the Southern Kuklux. Yet, as late as the 1st of May last, Mr. Greeley, in an article from his own pen reciting his record, referred to and "justified the Anti-Kuklux legislation of Congress as essential to the protection and security of thousands of the inoffensive and industrious Southern blacks." A day or two after Mr. Greeley was, as he termed it, "unexpectedly" nominated for President of the United States, and now, as he needs the votes of these Kuklux to elect him, he repudiates his doctrines. But they stand, nevertheless. When that legislation shall cease to be "essential," it may become a dead letter; but it is the very acme of mendacious assurance to urge the wrongfulness of those laws as a reason for elevating their foremost champion for the Presidency.

Dr. O. W. Holmes

and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all bowel complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINITIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

The Unoccupied House of Frank Leslie, on Wednesday last, was saved from burglars who had broken open the basement door, but fled upon hearing the racket made by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Office No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BOGERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, 2d inst., MARION NINA, only daughter of Peter and Hattie A. Bogert, aged 4 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of its grandfather, Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., in 7th-st., near Pease, on Monday, 5th inst., at 12 M. Trains leave foot Liberty-st. at 9 and 10½ A. M.

BUSH.—At Lowville, N. Y., July 31, after a lingering illness, RALPH E. BUSH, formerly of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

DE MOTTE.—Suddenly, at Branford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 2, ADELINE A., wife of Mortimer de Motte, and daughter of the late Charles Dickinson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 9½ A. M.

HERSKELL.—Saturday, Aug. 3, Mrs. CATHARINE A. HERSKELL.

Funeral at residence of her daughter, No. 58 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, Monday, 5th, at 11 A. M.

HARDING.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, PHILIP W. HARDING, Jr., infant son of Emma A. and Philip W. Harding, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of D. C. Hays, Inwood, N. Y., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

LELAND.—At Castle View, New-Rochelle, SIMEON LELAND, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Carriages will be at New-Rochelle Depot in waiting for 12¼ P. M. train from New-York.

☞ Boston and Vermont papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, JANE, youngest beloved daughter of John and Martha Montgomery, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, Sunday, Aug. 4, ESTELLE AMANDA, daughter of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral exercises on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Avenue A and 117th-st.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, of typhoid fever, in the 45th year of her age, KATE, wife of James P. Rogers, of Plainfield, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence in 5th st., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 3:20 P. M.

SHINN.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, LIZZIE A. SHINN, daughter of the late Wm. M. Shinn, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 145 President-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Pittsburg papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, WILLARD WORSTER SMITH, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 12 A. M., from the residence of his father, John W. Smith, No. 440 121st-st., Harlem.

TOMLINSON.—In Hartford, on Thursday, Aug. 1, POLLY ANN, widow of the late Isaac Tomlinson, in the 90th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on Saturday last, ORRIN TAYLOR, of No. 209 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Particulars of funeral to-morrow.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Suddenly, at Albany, N. Y., in the 56th year of her age, MARY R. VAN RENSSELAER, widow of the late Philip S. Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Gen. James Tallmadge.

The funeral services will be held at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be conveyed for interment to the Rural Cemetery near Poughkeepsie. Trains on the Hudson River Railroad stop at New-Hamburg Station, two miles from Wappinger's Falls. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot and at the church to convey persons to the cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WITHERS.—On Friday, Aug. 2, EDWARD, youngest son of Frederick C. and B. Alice Withers, aged 23 months.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, ELIZA WHITE, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 East 35th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 2, JESSE WATSON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Greene avs., on Monday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY!—"MANHATTAN WALTZ," with elegant lithograph of Johann Strauss, played nightly by Thomas' Orchestra, price, $1; also, Strauss' "Circassian March," 40 cents; "Tritsch Tratsch Polka," 40c.; and "Burgersinn," "Lovely Vienna," "1,001 Night's," "Blue Danube," &c., waltzes, 75 cents each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON ONE HUNDRED RAILROADS.

THE THOMAS SAFETY BAGGAGE-CHECK.

A railroad official writes:

"The day that the Thomas baggage-check and system of checking baggage is adopted by every road in the country, the whole baggage business will be reduced to a perfect system, and not until that day."

G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

OXYGENIZED AIR TREATMENT Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Scrofula, &c. Call at office of Dr. C. L. BLOOD, No. 108 East 14th-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms moderate. Examinations free.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 153 Nassau-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

United States depot for political banners.

Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.

T. W. THORP, Manufacturer.

No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Maiden-lane & Nassau, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no public sales of real estate held at the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 3. The Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the north side of West Fifty-sixth-street, 272.8 feet west of Fifth-avenue, was adjourned by the auctioneer, Hugh N. Camp, to Saturday, Aug. 17, by order of G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., referee.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the week under review, ending Saturday, Aug. 3, but a small amount of business was transacted, the auction sales being few in number and principally of a legal character. The amount realized for City realty being as follows: By B. P. Fairchild, $22,710; by James M. Miller, $72,405; by Muller, Wilkins & Co., $22,000; total $117,115, against $142,275 for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTION SALES.

Today, (Monday,) Aug. 5.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, W. M. Howland, Esq., referee, one lot and buildings on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty first streets, 25.8 by 100.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, the lot of land known as No. 22 Ann-street, on the south side, between Nassau-street and Broadway. Also, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the house and lot No. 65 Great Jones-street, between Broadway and the Bowery.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, three lots of land on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 60 by 99.11; also, one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100; also, by order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 200.10 by 75; also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street; also, the two-story and attic house and lot known as No. 20 Jane-street, south side, between Fourth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., referee, the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, comprising about seven lots of land, one of which fronts on Chrystie-street, and upon which there is a four-story brick house known as No. 21.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Josiah Sutherland, Esq., referee, the "Geolet" lease of one lot on north side of Fifty-sixth street, 134 feet east of First-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the house and lot on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 19 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 98.9.

Friday, Aug. 9.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, referee, the house and lot known as No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 98.9; also, lease of the two houses and lots known as Nos. 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, each 12.6 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, the residence and grounds belonging to Mrs. F. L. Odells; residence situate on the Post-road, 500 feet from depot of Long Island Railroad at Mattituck, Long Island.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, G. Irvine Whitehead, referee, the plot and buildings on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, 46 by 100.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 94.5, on the west side of Elizabeth-street, 125 feet north of Bayard-street. Also, four five-story brick double tenement-houses and lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 238 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 50 by 103.3. Also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 345 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 100. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five-story high-stoop double-tenement brick house and lot, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue. Also, the three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, commencing on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, the corner being 22.2 by 50 by 82.2, and the two adjoining 20 by 50 by 82.2 each.

On the grounds at Bayside, Long Island, on Tuesday next, Aug. 6, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer for sale, at public auction, the balance of the property left over from the previous sale, known as the Mickle estate. Two large houses belonging to the same estate will also be included in the sale, together with the plots on which they stand. A large tent will be erected on the premises for the accommodation of those who attend the sale, and Grafulla's Band has also been engaged for the occasion. Free tickets to and from the place can be obtained from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

Broadway, w. s., Nos. 17 and 19, 44.9x117.8x43.6 x128.7, irreg.	$130,000
Broadway, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 25x152.3	1,750
East Broadway, n. s., No. 114, 21.2x75, h. and l.	13,250
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 133, 25x87.6	31,000
Park-st., n. s., 98.1 ft. w. of Pearl-st.; Centre-st., s. e. s., 74 ft. s. w. of Pearl-st., No. 44, 22.4 ft. on Centre-st. by 36.3 to Park-st., 25x43.4, fronting on Park and Centre sts.	10,000
17th-st., n. s., 510 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92, h. and l.	35,000
46th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, irreg.	4,000
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x77.6	4,500
47th-st., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; mortg. $24,000	75,000
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	17,000
55th-st., s. s., 172.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5, Q. C.	Nom.
78th-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x102.2	3,000
105th-st., n. s., 253 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.11; 106th-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.11	28,000
105th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100	10,500
113th-st., s. s., 411.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11, mort. $1,200	2,000
124th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11, h. and l., Ca. G.	2,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 255 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x100	11,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x75, h. and l.	14,000
5th-av., s. w. cor. 120th-st., 100.10x136x102x123	30,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 89th-st., 50.4x102.2; 5th-av., s. e. cor. 85th-st., 27.2x100	135,000
8th-av., w. s., extending from 138th to 139th sts., 199.10x350	105,000
8th-av., e. s., 137.5 ft. s. of 30th-st., 18.3x70, h. and l.	15,500
11th-av., s. e. corner 73d-st., 76.8x100; 11th-av., n. w. corner 81st., ½ block x100, Ca. g.	10,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 75th-st., 100x100, Ca. g.	5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Broadway, No. 532, 2d story, 3 years, per year	$2,500
Washington-st., No. 195, 5 years, per year	4,000
39th-st., Nos. 433 and 435, 2 years, per year	2,700
1st-av., No. 1,026, 3 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—LOTS!!! LOTS!!! LOTS!!!

Adjoining Madison-av.—58th-st.
Three excavated lots, price low.
ALSO,
5th-av., corner 90th and 91st sts, two cheap parcels.
ALSO,
Grand Boulevard at 72d, 82d and 87th sts.
ALSO,
98th-st., between Park and Boulevard, ten lots for sale low. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x15, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamised street; price only $8,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.

HO FOR BAYSIDE!

THE SPLENDID WATER FRONTS.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION.
FARM-HOUSE ON WATER'S EDGE,
AND 300 CHOICE LOTS,
will positively be sold without reserve,
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

—This is the last and final call,
And ne'er a chance, so long as you may live,
To buy such lots at what you choose to give.
You'll have a jolly time and pleasant ride,
To entertain you, Harrison, beside
Grafulla's Band—the finest tent e'er seen,
While Weeks will serve a banquet on the green.
Come one, come all—the old the young and merry,
At James'-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.
The time is 11 o'clock, and bear in mind,
That sharp 's the word, or you'll be left behind.
Free cards and information full and clear
You'll get of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
On Nassau-st., at No. 25,
All go for tickets who desire to thrive.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

CRANFORD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE to let, with ten acres of land, one and a half miles from station; dwelling contains ten rooms; barn and stable; forty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St.,
AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS,
Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.
TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1868, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York. *Provided* that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **97 1-2** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I. George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by **JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER, }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 8 proximo; till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

COUPONS OF THE PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY maturing Aug. 1 are payable at the office of NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
EX. NORTON, President.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE best office in the City for servants in every capacity. Employers will find it to their interest to call at No. 721 6th-ave., near 41st-st.
☞ Cut this out. ☜

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants, both male and female, of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters and coachmen.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants, of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City testimonial, which speaks of her in high terms, as competent, honest, trustworthy and kind; prefers the country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy, and highly respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; is fully competent, and would give satisfaction in either capacity; can flute; good baker; three years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and competent woman as cook; would assist in coarse washing; is a good baker, thorough in meats, pastries, creams, jellies and soups of all kinds; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable and first-class cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, &c.; will assist in washing; best City references. Apply at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands the business in all its branches; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, soups, jellies, ice-cream; good baker; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has a thorough knowledge of her business in all its branches; private family. Apply at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; is careful and reliable; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. BARBER SOLICITS the patronage of a few first-class families at her own house; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. No. 113 West 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD COLored servants should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., near 32d-st. Men, boys and women for every capacity, in the City and country.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is a very competent hair-dresser, dress-maker and most beautiful and tasty milliner; best possible references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and laundress, in a small private family, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to take care of growing children; thoroughly competent, and has excellent references; City or country. Call at or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wishes a situation; an expert operator on all the machines; competent to make pants, vests, ladies' and children's dresses, under-wear, &c.; best reference from present employers; City or country. Call at or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has excellent testimonials; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A situation to go in the country as waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 New Canal-st., in store.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; married; no incumbrance; wife as laundress if required; both understand their business thoroughly; perfectly trustworthy in every respect; best City references. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands his business in every respect; can work in a garden and milk; has good reference; will try to please. Address C. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A German man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; can make himself generally useful in any other work. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN.—SITUATION AS FOOTMAN or valet by a respectable man, aged thirty-six years, lately arrived from England; is also an excellent waiter; has served some of the best English families. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessional man, a situation as gardener; married, without family; a member of the Episcopal Church; is about making a change for the better. Address R., Navesink Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' good references. Address J. GARENER, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good recommendation from his last employer; can care for horses, cows, and milk; is also a pretty good plain gardener; will strive to give satisfaction to his employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE, TEMperate, obliging young Dane, a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good driver and groom, understands plain gardening and the care of cows and poultry. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; unexceptionable references; City or country. Address W. D., Box No. 18 Up-town *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS ATTENDant for an invalid by a young man of experience, the son of a clergyman; Christian family preferred. Address A. W., Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION.—GIRLS WANTED EVERY day at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; best situations ready without waiting for all experienced servants, small girls and girls lately landed.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A dry-goods commission-house; must be correct at figures. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,134 New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED AN EFficient, experienced and reliable working housekeeper, who understands the care of milk, and is a first-rate butter-maker, to take charge of a farm-house near New-York, where the help are boarded on the place; a permanent situation and reasonable wages to a competent woman. Address, with references, J. A. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—WANTED A PROTESTANT NURSE for two young children, to live in the country near the City. Call at No. 475 5th-av., from 9 until 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Fordyce L. Laflin.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City lying east of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Also to be elected for said City and County:

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly.

A Mayor, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A District-Attorney, in the place of Samuel B. Garvin.

A City Judge, in the place of Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.

A Coroner, in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.

Fifteen (15) Aldermen.

Twenty-one (21) Assistant Aldermen.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapters 700 and 757, laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties under said acts:

CHAP. 700.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the People.

PASSED May 15, 1872; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To supply deficiencies in former appropriations, and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law. The following amounts are hereby appropriated: The sum of fifty-five thousand eight hundred and one dollars and ninety-five cents, to pay for deficiencies unprovided for in full by act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter seven hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy. The sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, to pay for deficiencies in appropriations under act, chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the money borrowed, or certificates of indebtedness issued, to meet the deficiencies enumerated in the three foregoing items of deficiencies. The sum of three hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, for outstanding certificates of awards of canal damages made by and expenses attending cases heard before the canal appraisers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one now on interest. The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the certificates in the last foregoing item mentioned. The sum of twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the eastern division of the Erie canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of sixty-one thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Champlain Canal improvement in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding for work done on the Black River Canal in excess of any appropriation therefor. The sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the amount of certificates on interest now outstanding and for work done on the Chenango Canal extension in excess of any appropriation therefor, a portion of which was specially excepted from payment out of the appropriation of such Chenango Canal extension made by chapter nine hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and now due and unpaid for work done and performed on the Oneida Lake Canal, in excess for any appropriation therefor. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on the last four foregoing items. The sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-six cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation made by the Canal Board in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of seventy-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, to pay the sum of awards for damages and extra compensation and expenses attending the same, made by the Board of Canal Commissioners in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest on the last two foregoing items. The sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, to supply the deficiency in the canal debt sinking fund, to meet the requirements of section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State, for interest on the Canal debt, which was due September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The sum of five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars, to supply the canal debt sinking fund with means to pay interest on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as required by section three, article seven of the Constitution of the State. The sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, due and to be paid on final settlement of contracts for money heretofore retained by the State to secure the performance of contracts. The sum of four millions fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for the present acknowledged deficiency, and the estimated liabilities of the general fund up to the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made, but which such indebtedness has been incurred and such liabilities created, according to the report of the late Controller, transmitted to the Legislature January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 2. To provide the means of paying the said appropriation for the canals under the provisions of this act, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided by law, a debt of this State is hereby authorized, which debt shall be for the single object of raising the money to pay the appropriation herein named.

SEC. 3. The debt hereby created shall not exceed the sum of six millions six hundred thousand dollars; and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay the interest on said debt as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created under and by the provisions of this act. Of the debt to be created under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in four years from the passage of this act, the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in eight years from the passage of this act, and the principal of one-third part thereof shall be paid in twelve years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Controller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January in each year until the principal is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him. One-third part of such bonds shall be payable in four years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in eight years from the passage of this act, one-third part of such bonds shall be payable in twelve years from the passage of this act, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Controller shall deem meet. The Controller shall, before disposing of said bonds or any of them, advertise the proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals, and award the same to the highest bidder at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 5. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in the State shall provide, at each poll on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay the canal and general fund deficiencies." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to canal and general fund deficiencies."

SEC. 6. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately and without adjournment proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt;" and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor; and all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 8. Sections five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but the second, third and fourth sections thereof shall not become a law until it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 9. This act shall be chapter seven hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals.

Passed May 17, 1872, three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and was duly published for three months previous to the time of making such choice in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, pursuant to the said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit: "Relative to the Court of Appeals and for the extension of the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals." Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the sixth article of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 28. The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding five hundred in number, pending in that Court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals for a period not exceeding two years. Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the proposed amendment to the people of this State:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election to be held in this State on the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment; and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," or "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and exhibit the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendments, during the day of election, in the several election districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall count and canvass the ballots given relative to the said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and the whole number of votes given "Against the proposed amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made and certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The vote so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified and signed, and recorded in the manner required by law, in respect to the canvassing the votes given at an election for Governor, and certified copies of the said statements and certificates of the County Canvassers shall be made, certified and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner provided by law in cases of election for Governor. The said certified copies transmitted by the County Clerks shall be canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers, in the like manner as provided by law, in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner they shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be entered of record by the Secretary of State, and shall be published by him in the State paper.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the Election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this notice without due authority. See laws 1860, chap. 486.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under Chapter 580 of the laws of 1872, will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, Aug. 5, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following-named persons to wit:

Contract No.
— —Jno. G. Masterson, 129th-st., regulating and grading curb, gutter, &c., from 3d to 6th-av.
1842—Jeremiah Cromwell, 26th-st., stone block paving 3d-av. to East River.
2101—Chas. H. Green, President, 128th-st., paving with Hamar wood preserved pavement from 2d to 6th-av.
2137—Chas. H. Green, President, 46th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.
2138—Chas. H. Green, President, 5th-av., from 124th to 130th-st.
2027—Jas. B. Raymond, receiver E. L. Vidal & Co., paving with Seeley Concrete Pavement 11th-st., between University-place and 6th-av.
2028—Jas. B. Raymond, receiver E. L. Vidal & Co., Howard-st., from Broadway to Mercer-st.
— —R. W. Frundy, award of contract for paving 4th and 5th sts. with wood pavement (Robbins' process) from Bowery to Lewis-st.
2288—Edward Kiernan, 58th-st., curb, gutter and flag, between 7th-av. and Broadway.
1965—Smith & Noonan, Madison-av. sewer, 46th to 59th-st.
2005—R. A. Cunningham, 4th-av., crosswalks and 130th and 131st sts.
2006—R. A. Cunningham, 14th-st., crosswalk, 4th-av., from south-west to north-east corner.
2007—R. A. Cunningham, 8th-av., crosswalks, 125th to 129th-st., (east side.)
— —Felix Coleman, 66th-st., regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flag, Broadway and 8th-av.
2281—Jno. L. Brown, 10th-av., regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones and flag, from Manhattan to 155th-st.
— —John L. Brown, 1st-av., regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter and flag, between 92d and 109th sts.
2321—Joseph Pickard, 104th-st., regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter and flag, from 5th-av. to Harlem River.
2372—Jno. Hogan, furnishing granite basin heads and appurtenances.
Agreement—Daniel Wallford by James Ridgway, attorney, 138th-st., putting in 12-inch sewer-pipe under direction of Street Commissioner.
— —Michael Gavin, Charlton-st., flagging.
2223—Smith & Noonan, J. D. Moore, assignee, 113th-st., sewers, between 3d-av. and Harlem River.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, }
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES, }
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
AUG. 3, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, }
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND, }

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..............Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC..............Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..............Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..............Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia. Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE............DALE........Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN...Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
India..........Aug. 10	Olympia..........Aug. 7
California..........Aug. 17	Trinacria..........Aug. 14
Australia..........Aug. 24	Iowa..........Aug. 21
Columbia..........Aug. 31	Britannia..........Aug. 28
Europa..........Sept. 7	Assyria..........Sept. 4
Anglia..........Sept. 14	Caledonia..........Sept. 11

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	30
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer BIENVILLE, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave from Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ———, Capt. ———, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 8.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and in infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants are always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

AUGUST LESSONS.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED daily for penmanship, book-keeping and elocution. Apply at GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 172 5th-av. Success guaranteed to every pupil.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia.
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal; Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 98 MADISON-AV., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. For circulars please address as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1847. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.
THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REMAIN closed for the purposes of cleaning and necessary repairs from Monday, Aug. 5 until Monday, Sept. 2, 1872. DR. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of the school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 44 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) to be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-PALTZ, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and boys; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BANSCHER, Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

SUMMER BOARD—AT AMENIA, ON the Harlem, direct from the City. Send for description. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Flushing, Long Island. Seventh year. Will open Sept. 17.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FROM the age of six to fifteen. For circulars address Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 5th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHEERFUL SECOND-STORY FRONT room and bed-room; every convenience; parlor bed; best of care, and private table if desired. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 105 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO OR three gentlemen will find a handsomely-furnished room and board in a small family; terms moderate. Call at No. 44 West 26th-st.

NO. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished front and back parlor on first floor, with first-class French table; also room on third floor.

TO LET—NO. 66 EAST 12TH-ST., FIRST-class rooms furnished or unfurnished.
GRISWOLD & GURRY.
No. 774 Broadway, Astor-place.

ANY PARTY WHO WOULD LIKE TO be the only boarders in a small private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home, may call at No. 115 East 39th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST.—ROOMS, NEWLY fitted up, with or without board, at Summer prices; also arrangements made for the Winter; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

THREE LARGE ROOMS TO LET FOR business purposes, No. 35 East 18th-st., a few doors of Broadway.

ELEGANT SUITES AND ROOMS, WITH board, No. 33 West 33d-st.; transient or permanent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.: accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the house. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—AT I. W. HOWELL'S Park House, two suites rooms will be vacant on Aug. 6. Particulars at No. 77 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

DRY GOODS.

SACRIFICING
MOURNING GOODS
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
CLOSING OUT
AN IMMENSE STOCK REGARDLESS OF COST.
IRON GRENADINES,
POSITIVELY AT LESS THAN HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE.

BUCKRAMS, BUCKRAMS, BURLAPS, Hop Bagging Canvass, Cloths, Cassimeres; Red, White, Fancy and Japanese Mattings, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 28, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee, &c., vs. ELY HOPPOCK and CAROLINE HOPPOCK.—Bill filed Oct. 5, 1871.—An order having been made in this cause on the 25th day of June, 1872, requiring the defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of said order be personally served on each of the said defendants wherever found, at least ten days before the time for their appearance, and it appearing that the personal service of said order on the defendants is not practicable, on motion of Amos G. Hull, of counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill by the 13th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that this copy of the order be published in the New-York Daily Times and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, once in each week for three weeks in succession.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.
A true copy of the original on file.
jy22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. 1aw-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-law6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLASER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

S. KLASER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS wanted by a physician in exchange for a good building plot at Tenafly, N. J. Address DOCTOR, No. 440 West 23d-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING DOG RIVER BAR CHANNEL, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-west corner St. Louis and Joachim sts.,
Lock-box No. 1,174,
MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, 31st August, 1872, for dredging and removing 125,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material from Dog River Bar Channel, situate in Mobile Bay, about four and a half miles from the mouth of Mobile River and five from the City of Mobile.

The material to be excavated is a soft alluvion, intermixed with sand, and will have to be removed and deposited at an average distance, not exceeding three miles, with about six feet of water at the dumping-ground.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard of material removed and deposited as above, and measured by soundings in the cut. They will also state how soon after the award of the contract work will be commenced, and the time required for its completion, as this will be considered in letting the contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and forfeited in case of failure on the part of the contractor to comply with the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000, with two sufficient sureties, will be required, to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Full information in regard to this work will be given at this office, where printed blank forms of proposals can be obtained, and *only on which bid will be regarded*. These blank forms will be mailed, on requisition, to the address of any one desiring to bid. The guaranty of good faith on part of the bidder, attached to the form of proposals, must be signed by two responsible guarantors, whose responsibility must be certified to in the manner prescribed in the blank form.

Proposals must be made in duplicate, and the envelopes inclosing same should be indorsed, "Proposals for dredging Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP CANCELERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1872.

The undersigned having been constituted by the Secretary of the Treasury a Commission to examine such instruments or appliances for attaching, protecting and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and fermented liquors, or either of them, as may be offered for consideration under the provisions of an amendment to section 43, of the act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, and to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, hereby give notice that devices for, or models of such instruments or appliances, and all communications relative thereto, intended for the consideration of said Commission, should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue" with the words "Relative to Stamp Cancelers" written across the face of the envelope or wrapper, postage and express charges to be prepaid.

The Commission will hold sessions in the room of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., at which times persons wishing to make oral statements in regard to the devices presented by them will be heard. The first session will be held FRIDAY, July 26, 1872, and thereafter sessions will be held regularly until Sept. 1, 1872, until which time proposals, devices, models, &c., will be received.

H. C. ROGERS, Internal Revenue Bureau.
CHAS. A. BATES, Internal Revenue Bureau.
JOS. L. HARLEY, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 therefor.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED FOR furnishing to the Department of City Works, in the City of Brooklyn, two thousand (2,000) tons of cobble stones.

Proposals will state the quality of stone and price per ton delivered at such points on the water front of the City of Brooklyn as the Engineer may direct, the same to be not less than four inches or more than six inches surface diameter, with a good depth of bed.

Stone will be purchased upon such proposals as may be approved by the Engineer in regard to quality and price, and on delivery will be subject to inspection.

LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of one (1) monitor, one (1) wooden gun-boat, and one (1) small river steamer; and also for removing a portion of the stone jetty known as "Bowman's Jetty," near Fort Moultrie, all in Charleston Harbor, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, prox., for the removal of one (1) small schooner, and thirteen (13) or more piles, now obstructing the channel of the Ashepoo River, South Carolina. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of three (3) small wooden vessels from Church Flats, on the Stono River, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING pile-dyke at Rondout, N. Y., will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING Otter Creek, Vermont, will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19,
With the great psychological drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

ONE WIFE.	CHARLOTTE	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.	THOMPSON;	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.	Supported by a powerful company, in the	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.	superbly mounted play in three acts.	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.		ONE WIFE.

Secure your seats in advance, and avoid the crowds at the box office upon entering the theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CROWDED.
SECOND WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS.

Monday afternoon at 2, the beautiful Comedy of BROKEN TOYS. Cast to the entire strength of company. Concluding with the laughable farce, Larkin's Love Letters	Evening at 8. The celebrated character-actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, In the American Drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. With a powerful cast.

LA GARDE REPUBLICAINE.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of Mons. PAULUS. (Chef.)
LAST AND ONLY CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
ON FRIDAY, AUG. 9, AT 8,

At the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, West 14th-st. The concert will be given under the kind patronage of the 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. To be had on Wednesday at Schirmer's music-store, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

MME. ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF.—This famous English prima donna, supported by distinguished artists, can be engaged for concerts and oratorios during the coming season. Send for circular to REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, No. 36 Bromfield-street, Boston, Mass.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A SPECIAL BOAT will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY following, connecting at Sandy Hook with SPECIAL TRAIN for the race-course, returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat., July 27.....1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27.....8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29.....3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29.....9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30.....3:30 P. M.	Tues., July 30.....10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1.....6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31.....2:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2.....7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1.....2:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3.....7:00 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 2.....2:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Aug. 1.....2:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1.....5:00 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2.....3:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2.....6:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3.....3:30 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3.....7:00 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 4.....7:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 4.....3:00 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 5.....3:00 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5.....8:00 A. M.
Tues., Aug. 6.....3:00 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 6.....8:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL quarter-deck barge in running order; will carry 220 M. feet of lumber, 150 M. brick, or 250 gross tons of coal; is very well adapted to carry for either of the above. Inquire at cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421½ Broadway.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MACHINERY.

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

All the power-presses, machinery, stones and stock of all kinds belonging to the New-England Lithographic Company, Boston, are offered for sale. Having all the facilities of a first-class establishment, this is a rare chance for any lithographer to embark in business anew, or increase to advantage an established trade. For particulars apply to VICTOR E. MAUGER, Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Reade-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last week of the brilliant engagement of the
VOKES.

Every night this week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Buckstone's farce,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
with ROSINA VOKES as NAN (her first appearance in that character.) And in compliance with universal demand the laughable sketch,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 every day.

Last Matinee on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Positively no free list.

The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from the 10th of August to the 16th of September, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS,
ROBIN HOOD, ROBIN HOOD.
GREETED NIGHTLY
BY CROWDED HOUSES,
WITH IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edwin, Miss Weathersby and all the members of the company.
SATURDAY, Aug. 10,
in compliance with numerous requests,
A ROBIN HOOD MATINEE.
At 1½ P. M.
In preparation, BLUE BEARD and IXION.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10,
FIRST and ONLY
ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE BRITISH BLONDES.—LYDIA Thompson's immensely popular songs as sung in the burlesque of "Blue Beard." "If ever I Cease to Love," 35c.; "Blue Beard is my Name," 40c.; "The Mandolin," 40c.; "Dreaming by Night," 40c.; "Up in the Mormon Land," 35c.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers.
No. 547 Broadway; branch, No. 39 Union-square.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON., NO. 101 4TH-AV.**

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale for $350; cost $600 a short time ago; beautifully finished, and has very rich tone. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.
A. L. BATTERSON.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND-PIANOS of various makers in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 1 Barclay-st.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions to Date $16,897 13.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures by the Treasurer.

$11,712 13 of the Funds Placed at Interest Until Wanted.

The Excursions Next Week—How the Relief Work is Progressing—Comments of the Press.

Today we present a concise statement of the receipts and expenditures to date of the Treasurer of the Poor Children's Fund. The items previously published in detail are now given as one total, to save space, while all sums paid out since last report are specified as they stand on the books. By this means the contributors to the fund can see exactly how the money is being expended, and for what purposes. These accounts show precisely how the fund stands, and prove what can be done with money prudently handled. The eight excursions that have already taken place cost $4,286 33. The number of children participating in the pleasures of these picnics was 5,474, and 540 adults accompanied them, making a total of 6,014 persons cared for and fed, being equivalent to giving 18,042 meals. We have received so far the sum of $16,902 13, of which the Treasurer has expended $5,119 83. The cashier has placed $11,712 13 with the National Trust Company, where it is drawing interest accruing to the fund. Over and above this sum and the expenditures for relief and excursions, we have a cash balance of $70 17 in the hands of the Fund Treasurer and TIMES cashier.

During the ensuing week two more excursions are to take place, the expenses of which may necessitate a withdrawal of a portion of the money at interest. On Wednesday nearly 800 children will proceed to Rockaway Beach, where they will be given a free chowder by Mr. Failing, of the Sea-side House, and his guests will assist in caring for the girls and boys. On Saturday the tenth excursion will occur, when a large party of children will go to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson.

The following were the contributions received on Saturday and yesterday:

Two Widowed Sisters	$20 00
Sunday-school First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J.	12 00
Mrs. E. P. F.	10 00
Flora and Georgie, (Woodbury, Conn.)	10 00
St. Remy, (Ulster County, New-York)	10 00
From Long Branch	10 00
Florence, Edith and Georgie, (Greenwich, Conn.)	6 00
No name	5 00
"In Memoriam," Kinnie Post	5 00
Ann, Eliza. E., for Little Maggie	5 00
Randolph, Bessie and Nellie	5 00
The Gospel Messengers, Little Girls, (Cranford, N. J.)	5 00
Little Pauline	5 00
Clara	5 00
Eureka	5 00
Grandpa, Grandma and Little Children	5 00
Rosebud	2 50
Little Mary C. Willis, (Ulster Bay)	2 00
Freida and Hugo S	2 00
A Reader of the TIMES, (Norwalk, Conn.)	2 00
Aunt Bel. (Hudson, N. J.)	2 00
Clover-blossom	2 00
No Name	2 00
Little Florence	1 00
Gertie and Maggie Howe	1 00
H. C	1 00
J. W	1 00
Bush and Hicks, (Gowanus)	1 00
Georgie and Mamie	1 00
Sis	1 00
Pollie, Emmie, Eddie and Baby	50
Total	$145 00
Previously acknowledged	16,757 13
Aggregate of fund	$16,902 13

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 43
July 19, deposited with cashier	892 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	989 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 76
July 29, deposited with cashier	516 32
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 60
July 31, deposited with cashier	385 65
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	337 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Total	$16,902 13

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 25, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	700 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 3, to cash	400 00
Total amount to date	$5,150 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

July 27—Expenses for five excursions, as published July 29	$2,661 46
July 29—One dozen brooms	4 00
Furnace and boiler	5 00
Cartage	4 00
3 boxes lemons and cartage	30 75
1,000 table-spoons	15 00
Stationery	1 25
Band expenses	10 00
Steward's supplies	6 00
July 30—Banners for newsboys	30 00
Barge and wharfage	101 00
Extra meat for excursion	7 35
Steward and waiters	30 90
Chowder for newsboys	284 00
Life boat and hands	8 00
Coffee and alcohol	3 00
Extra help on barge	3 00
Cartage	5 00
Bread, meat, butter and plates	72 55
Petty cash on excursion	4 10
July 31—Citric acid and alcohol	8 35
Tin dippers	1 00
Printing cards, (three excursions.)	18 45
Tea and coffee	2 90
Aug. 1—Sandwiches and cake	182 65
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	29 00
Life boats	15 00
Steward's supplies	4 00
Aug. 2—One barrel sugar and cartage	26 68
Coffee	1 60
Cutlery	6 95
Steward's supplies	7 75
Ice cream and milk	63 50
Aug. 3—Barges and wharfage (Aug. 1 and 3)	242 00
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	30 00
Extra labor	7 50
Small stores	5 20
Car fare for children	1 25
Life-boats	15 00
Ice	3 00
Swings at grove	10 00
Punch and Judy men	10 00
Ribbon for badges	2 62
Cake and sandwiches	152 47
Ice cream and milk	44 00
Total	$4,286 33

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

July 27—Accounts to date previously published	$117 68
July 31—Paid Little Maggie's mother	5 00
Total	$122 68

Little Maggie's money is being husbanded for her benefit.

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

July 27—Accounts to date previously published	$282 44
Aug. 3—Provisions, Henry Arden	16 25
Provisions, Nicholas Schroeder	11 90
Provisions, A. H. Gehben	5 00
Milk, Richard Irwin	3 20
Medical attendance, Dr. Lang	20 00
Medicines, J. P. Bhven	9 80
Medical attendance, Dr. Crampton, (eighty-one visits)	30 00
Medicines, Aug. Hill	15 85
Medicine chest, Aug. Hill	4 50
Medical attendance, Dr. Parker	3 00
Assisting Superintendent, A. E. Chandler	5 00
Assisting Superintendent, M. Brown	8 00
Incidental expenses	1 00
Extra food	1 00
Assisting Superintendent, Mrs. Buchman	8 00
Total	$415 94

(The baker's and milk bill in this district were reduced by contributions from the excursion supplies, all excess of food ordered for picnics being thus utilized.)

West-Side District.

July 27—Accounts to date previously published	$122 88
Aug. 3—Undertaker, Andrew Craig	12 00
Groceries, James Nelson & Son	17 32
Bread and milk, Alex. Ford	20 48
Physician's visits, Dr. Thurman	23 00
Apothecary, W. M. Thurman	16 61
Childs' Nursery and Hospital	3 00
Assistance to Mrs. Brown (rent, &c.)	8 00
Total	$222 69

Down-Town District.

July 27—Accounts to date previously published	$59 65
Aug. 3—Groceries, S. Burkhalter's Sons	7 09
Bread and milk, J. D. Gilmor	3 30
Sheeting, H. P. Williams & Co	1 40
Index-book, Wilber & Hastings	75
Total	$72 19

RECAPITULATION.

Total excursion expenses	$4,286 33
Total relief expenses	833 50
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$5,119 83
Balance in hand	30 17
Total	$5,150 00
Amount of fund to date	$16,902 13
Drawn by Treasurer	5,150 00
Balance	$11,752 13
Deposited with Trust Company	11,712 13
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	40 00

Saturday's Picnic.

The picnic on Saturday, (given in the name of the New-York Stock Exchange,) was a very enjoyable affair, although the number of children present was not so large as on former occasions. The point of embarkation was from the pier at the foot of Franklin-street. There were, however, [illegible] hundred children on board, including many who were lame and deformed, and not a few who were colored. Over a thousand had been expected, as the tickets were eagerly sought for by both boys and girls all day on Friday; but through the ignorance of the parents and a malicious report that had been circulated by a police officer in full uniform, that the children were to be taken out West, a large number were prevented from going. When the TIMES representative called on the parents to remove the erroneous impression, it was with great difficulty that their prejudices could be shaken. However, by waiting a couple of hours beyond the appointed hour for starting, a sufficient number were gathered together on the barge to authorize the manager in giving the signal to start, and soon the Sarah Smith, accompanied by the tug E. W. Gorgas, were on their way up the river to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers.

The trip was a delightful one, for, although the sky had been lowering during the early morning, the sun shone joyously long before noon, and the children entered with spirit into the pleasures prepared for them. The boys were of the street-Arab class, and the majority were barefooted, unless the mud coating might be considered as a substitute for shoes. Several were hatless, and their clothing was anything but perfect. Still, they knew how to be happy, for a while at least; and and although their style of play was rough, they seemed to enjoy the throwing of "cart-wheels" and hand somersaults, jumping, leap-frog, vaulting over forms, &c., better than anything else. The girls chose the games of Copenhagen, &c., except when the music played, and then they appeared to prefer dancing. The signals for sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream and such other luxuries caused a general rush, as if fearful that unless haste was used they would lose the prize. This fear was causeless, for, although all were liberally supplied, a quantity was brought back and distributed yesterday to the poor.

On arriving at the park, the boys immediately took to the water, as if that were the enjoyment they most preferred, and soon the river was alive with moving human heads. The girls sought the trees, and amused themselves with their various games. As soon as the boys could be recalled from the water, the whole party was entertained with the mimic drama of "Punch and Judy," and the military band from Governor's Island performed some excellent music, as well in the grounds as on the barge. The distribution of candies also engaged for a time the attention of the children, who were not allowed to get weary from too long a continuance of any one pleasure. It was a constant change, and when the hour of starting came the little ones seemed loathe to return to the City.

The return trip was as pleasant as the other, and both ways the excursion party were greeted with cheers and whistling signals of welcome from all the vessels passing up and down the Hudson. Passengers on steamers and ferry-boats cheered and waived hats and handkerchiefs, and at points all along the banks of the river were seen parties, evidently residents, who manifested their appreciation by various signs of recognition. Many of them seemed to have been on the lookout for the excursion party, as the groups were gathered along the banks, or assembled on the piazzas of the beautiful villas that dot the shores of the Hudson. By 7 o'clock in the evening the children were all brought back safely to the City, and went on their way home emphatically describing to their less fortunate playmates the pleasures they had enjoyed on the TIMES excursion.

Relieving the Poor in the East-Side District.

The record of the East-side District shows that during the past week we have attended to more cases of sickness and relieved many more cases of destitution than during the same period previously. This is not owing to an increase of sickness among the children, but to the publicity which the TIMES has given the work, and also to a liberal distribution of cards and circulars throughout the eastern portion of the City.

Since July 27, we have furnished medical attendance and medicine to thirty-seven destitute little ones, suffering from the numerous diseases incident to children at this season of the year. There have been no deaths during the past week, and most of the young patients are doing well under the skillful treatment of the TIMES physicians. We have afforded relief to sixty-nine destitute families, containing 237 children. We have given orders, varying in amount from fifty cents to two and a half dollars, for bread, milk, tea, sugar, rice, meal, beef-tea and other provisions. Orders are generally given for a week, as follows:

"NEW-YORK TIMES" FUND.
For Relief of Sick and Destitute Children.

ORDER FOR RELIEF.
EAST-SIDE DISTRICT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 327 RIVINGTON-STREET.
Aug. 3, 1872.

MR. A.: Please give Mrs. B. bread, milk, tea and sugar to the amount of twenty-five cents daily for one week. GEO. CALDER, Superintendent.

We adopted this specific "daily bread" system in order to prevent our beneficiaries, who are often improvident, from spending the entire amount of the order on frivolous delicacies, feasting one or two days and fasting the rest of the week.

We have to make occasional exceptions to this rule, but generally we adhere to it, and find it works well.

Our system of visitation works very satisfactorily. Whenever a case is reported by a regular visitor, giving full particulars, we extend relief immediately. If it is presented by a stranger, we investigate the case personally or by deputy, and act accordingly. We have expended but a small sum, comparatively, in this work, and yet the benefits conferred by it are very great indeed, for they include, unquestionably, the salvation of several young lives.

In many cases where we have given relief the destitution was doubtless owing to circumstances that could not be controlled, but in many others the cause, we are sorry to say, was clearly traceable to the intemperance of parents. Some well-meaning people say it is wrong to give relief to a drunkard's family. Is it? Are those five or six helpless little ones, for whom a toiling mother can hardly earn daily bread, to blame for their father's drunkenness? Because their infatuated father fails to provide the necessaries of life, are they to be left alone to beg or steal them, or suffer and die without them? Not if we can help it. No one is foolish enough to give money in such a case; but as none have a harder lot, none are more deserving of our aid and sympathy than the poor children of the drunkard. And shall nothing be done for the drunken father? Yes! Give him a helping hand too. Society is largely responsible for making him what he is; let it make an honest effort, at least, to make him what he ought to be.

The Sick Poor in the Five Points.

Rev. Emanuel M. Shultz makes the following report:

"I beg leave once more to make a statement of the condition of the sick poor in the Five Points and vicinity. During the last seventeen days I was enabled to make over one hundred and twenty-five visits to the sick and dying. Instant relief was afforded, and medical aid called in to attend the sick and suffering where found necessary. Eleven cases of cholera infantum were found, several cases of sun-stroke, and many cases of those who were suffering from inflammatory diseases. By a careful investigation yesterday it was found that twenty-nine cases of sickness, which had received the benefits of the NEW-YORK TIMES Relief Fund, have recovered and seem out of danger, while many others are fast improving. Great praise is due to Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, and Dr. Frye, of Worth-street, for the successful treatment of the sick under their medical care.

The twin infants, who are under the skillful charge of Dr. Powell, are improving rapidly. Almost daily they are now taken to the river-side where they can have fresh air. Another cradle was purchased, and now the twins are no longer crowded in one small crib. The number of suffering families who have received assistance reaches fifty, representing fifty-seven cases of sickness. And these families also represent 219 individuals, including 148 children, 23 widows, who have the care and support of 73 children, and they represent six different nationalities. Ninety-two individuals out of the 219 were found living! no, trying to stay, in garrets and cellars. The amount of money which I have spent in behalf of the sick and suffering to date amounts to $48 16."

Among the Last Excursionists.

The children who were taken on the Stock Exchange excursion, Saturday, were in their accustomed quarters yesterday, and in response to inquiries made by a TIMES reporter, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the picnic and the manner in which they were treated on the occasion. The parents of the children were delighted with the accounts given by their young hopefuls, and said that they were convinced that the excursions were intended solely for the benefit of the poor, and that they would be willing to let the children go again. The heavy rain prevailing yesterday made it difficult to see many of the children.

Comments of the Press.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

We are accustomed to speak of the Press of New-York as the "great newspapers" of the country. The NEW-YORK TIMES is fairly vindicating its claim to such a title. In the midst of an exciting political campaign, in which its labors are Herculean, it finds room and time to organize and superintend the operations of one of the most praiseworthy and admirable charitable conceptions of the day. Under its care the poor children of New-York are being taken, a thousand or more at a time, for a "day's shooting" in the country. Over $13,000 have been subscribed by benevolent people, but the work is being done by the TIMES newspaper. The perusal of the facts stirs the public heart. It shows not only the great strength and resources of the TIMES establishment, but the more important fact that out of the abundance of its heart it practices what it preaches. The *Tribune*, with its usual jealousy, has a not a word to say, and doubtless, if it dared, would abuse the TIMES for what it is doing.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The influence of good example is finely illustrated by the work now being done for the poor children of Philadelphia. The New-York TIMES has the sole credit of originating this excellent idea; and in its grand enterprise for the benefit of the poor of New-York, it has the added satisfaction of knowing that it has set the duplicate machinery of benevolence at work in this city, and is thus accomplishing as much, by its example, as is done by its own direct operations in New-York, if not even more.

Kingston Journal.

The remarkable success attending the plan recently started in the office of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the immediate relief of the sick and suffering poor children of the great City, deserves, as it receives, the widest notice and sympathetic co-operation. The record of the daily receipts for this most thoughtful charity, as it appears in the DAILY TIMES, gives, in the variety of the signatures of its contributors, striking proofs of the tenderness aroused in the hearts of fair women and brave men—happy, favored households with their living pets, and memorized departed little ones; and to these are added many unrecognizable initials of those "whom the Lord has evidently touched" with softening affliction—making altogether a rare yet most precious roll; a campaign document likely to survive a second reading—hereafter!

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

A most excellent and praiseworthy movement has been inaugurated and carried forward during the last few weeks, under the direction of the NEW-YORK TIMES people, to give the street children of the City the benefit of an excursion to the country, accompanied with a picnic. The enterprise meets with universal favor, and funds are contributed freely to pay expenses. It is amusing and sad to witness the children gathered on these excursions.

Troy Times.

One of the most remarkable charitable enterprises of the day was recently put into operation by the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It embraced in its scope the giving of a series of picnics to the poor children of the metropolis, hundreds of whom had never been out of the crowded, stifling City. Six of these picnics have already taken place, and two more are to come off this week. They are all under the supervision of representatives of the TIMES, who are assisted by the superintendents and teachers of various institutions established for the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the poverty-stricken little ones. The expense is defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the whole sum received in this way down to last Saturday was $13,639 56. The number of children taken on each excursion varies from 600 to 1,000, together with the mothers of a few of the youngest. The thing is working to a charm, and thus far not a single accident has happened to mar the enjoyment of the participants in these unique entertainments. A portion of the fund is being employed to relieve the necessities of sick and disabled children, who are unable to join the excursionists. To this end explorations are made among the most squalid localities of New-York, and the accounts published of the suffering and poverty there found are distressing.

Bangor (Me.) Whig.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in addition to the laurels it won in smashing the Tammany Ring, and those it is winning by the splendid battle it is waging in behalf of the Republican Party, has inaugurated and carried out one of the most commendable works of benevolence in securing subscriptions to furnish picnic excursions to the poor children of the crowded Metropolis. The enterprise has been a great success, and thousands of children of poverty have already enjoyed the benefits of this philanthropic undertaking.

Providence Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has begun and is continuing a genuinely Christian missionary work. Struck by the reports of deaths, and especially of children, during the late heated term, compassionating the miserable condition of the poor tenement-house occupants who were confined not merely to the City, but to the foul, reeking and miasmitic air of the dirtiest part of the town, it organized a movement for the relief, to a considerable extent at least, of those who were powerless to help themselves. The TIMES obtained, at first, an account of the number and condition of the sick children of the poorest inhabitants of the worst quarters, and then it solicited contributions for the relief of those by way of excursions, medicine, and medical attendance. On Saturday the fifth children's picnic was attended, and the evidence is ample that they have been the means of doing much good. The simple statement of what the TIMES has done, and is doing, is its best and all sufficient eulogy. If there is any more Christian work we do not know what it is; if there is any field of philanthropy likely to yield an immediate and abundant harvest of real good, we are ignorant of its locality. What a new idea of the sky and air and green fields must these young denizens of the City have had! "In as much as ye did it unto one of the least of these."

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

When the New-York TIMES went into the contest against the Tammany Ring it fought a splendid fight, and became recognized at once as a fearless and independent newspaper. But the noble work that it then did is almost, if not quite eclipsed by its efforts in behalf of the sick and needy in the great Metropolis, and particularly for the relief of suffering children.

We have already noticed the "picnics" given under the direction of the TIMES' staff. Thousands of little ones have been made happy. But the work is not over. The fund for the "picnics" has been raised by voluntary contributions to $14,000. Every week two or three thousand children are taken on some pleasant sail, and given a few hours romp and fun in the groves and shady nooks out of sight of the heated City.

In addition to this the TIMES has started an efficient organization for the relief of the poor and the sick. The co-operation of leading citizens has been secured, and hundreds of the needy and suffering are relieved every day. The TIMES' revelations are heart-rending and thrilling. It does not seem possible that there could be so much misery within a stone's throw of the most elegant residences, and within the hearing of those who crowd expensive places of amusement.

The TIMES is engaged in a noble work, for which it is receiving the thanks of all who have a particle of human sympathy in their hearts. A few violent political opponents have not said a word of encouragement for the TIMES' Christian work of love and charity. But how easily the souls of such men could go through the eye of a needle, and take their possessors' brains and hearts with them!

Newark Advertiser.

Everybody admires the spirit of that good enterprise which has been so successfully conducted by the managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Nearly five thousand poor children have been taken from the slums and tenement-houses and permitted to enjoy a day's pleasure of a kind entirely new to them; and though they were the raggedest and noisiest little boys and girls in all New-York their conduct on these occasions is reported to have been almost unexceptionally good. Amid the very juvenile ecstacy of music, ice-cream and pleasant groves, the dirty half-fed urchins proved that the hearts of little gentlemen and ladies may beat under tattered shirts and shabby dresses as well as in the better-clad and merrier-lived little bosoms of gentility's own children. The one bright, happy day will be remembered by each of those five thousand, with gratitude that would amply repay the donors their gifts, whether large or small, could they witness it, and make them feel rather the gainers than losers.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Important Financial Statement—Warrants Drawn Against the City and County—The City and County Debt.

The Controller has issued the following statement:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1872.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to $30,738,764 27; also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of the 1st of January and 31st of July, 1872, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during that period:

WARRANTS DRAWN ON CITY ACCOUNT.

	To 30th June.	In July.
Assessment bonds	$85,000 00	......
Assessment fund	173,892 42	$202,417 63
Arrearages of 1871	2,080,021 51	166,579 18
Board of Apportionment	4,486 27	1,169 82
Contract Commission—expense of chap. 580, '72	......	24 00
Cleaning streets under contract	194,313 00	......
Cleaning streets under Police Department	219,472 61	160,000 00
Donations, special tax levy 1870	12,500 00	4,972 53
Duplicate assessments paid	152 60	......
Department of Public Parks	1,615,000 00	173,880 20
Department of Docks	250,000 00	250,000 00
Department of Public Works	2,027,026 92	254,465 76
Department of Public Instruction	1,638,700 00	375,000 00
Department of Police	1,633,269 00	325,000 00
Department of Finance	142,029 71	22,939 95
Department of Health	142,000 00	20,000 00
Excise Fund	1,711 65	17,208 78
Errors and delinquencies	20 30	......
Free floating baths	1,923 19	2,624 34
Fire Department	522,267 00	55,000 00
Foundling Hospital, support of foundlings	39,629 72	8,629 14
Interest on City stocks and bonds	2,253,180 10	473,315 44
Judgments	12,632 60	19,939 67
Law Department	16,224 94	3,806 63
Municipal Correction, Bureau of	19,636 10	1,161 30
New-York Bridge	248,000 00	......
Department Public Charities and Correction	660,778 00	200,000 00
Printing for Departments, Civil and Police Courts	......	2,862 03
Removing night-soil and dead animals	28,900 00	5,750 00
Real estate, expenses of	886 48	15 75
Tax Commissioners, expenses of office	875 00	602 48
Revenue bonds of 1871, paid	5,479,100 00	......
Stationery and blank books, Departments Civil and Police Courts	......	1,158 70
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Legislative Departments	98,066 91	29,151 08
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Mayor's Office	14,962 53	2,937 77
Salaries, Board of Assessors	10,037 45	4,624 98
Salaries, Department of Buildings	27,662 19	5,108 30
Salaries, City Courts	69,877 64	33,131 94
Salaries, Judiciary	......	15,416 63
Mrs. Wyatt's claim, chap. 229 Laws 1872—special	5,000 00	......
Total	$19,842,919 54	$2,778,915 04
		19,842,919 58
Grand total		$22,621,834 57

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

	To 30th June.	In July.
Arrearages of 1871	$639,343 81	$132,394 99
Armories and Drill-rooms	......	34,560 00
Asylums and Reformatory Institutions	182,237 10	44,051 61
Cleaning County Offices	15,024 32	15,724 81
Contingencie, sDistrict Attorney's office	......	21 50
Care and maintenance McComb's Dam Bridge, (claims of 1871)	2,091 34	......
Common Schools for State	1,269,156 70	......
Coroners' fees	1,348 32	291 66
Disbursements and fees, County officers and witnesses	1,000 00	......
Election expenses	81,706 00	......
Interest on County Stocks and Bonds	1,094,553 76	105,958 64
Jury fees	13,333 00	5,000 00
Printing for Legislative Departments	356 00	......
New County Court-house	40,246 00	......
Repairing County buildings and offices	1,112 73	......
Revenue bonds of 1871 paid	890,000 00	......
Rents	2,060 00	......
Stationery, law and blank books	3,326 32	......
Support of prisoners in County Jail	......	387 50
State taxes of 1871 paid	3,081,601 85	......
Salaries—Executive	82,478 26	15,808 73
Printing for do.	342 14	......
Salaries—Judiciary	325,482 75	104,032 36
Salaries—Legislative	16,041,44	3,208 56
County Clerk's Office, repairing and preserving records	1,225 00	......
Copying Records Office, Court Common Pleas	387 50	......
Total	$7,655,554 34	$461,375 36
		7,655,554 34
		$8,116,929 70
Total warrants, &c., City and County		$30,738,764 27

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, '71.	June 30, '72.	July 31, '72.
City debt—			
Payable from Sinking F'd.	$22,819,216	$23,513,163 50	$23,563,163 50
Payable from taxation	35,180,092	38,163,592 01	38,248,592 01
Temporary	14,944,000	16,262,372 30	16,302,372 30
Revenue bonds	5,479,100	14,746,497 55	15,433,997 55
County debt—			
Payable from taxation	29,239 300	29,379,500 00	29,379,500 00
Revenue bonds	890,000	5,022,300 00	5,256,300 00
Total	$108,551,708	$127,087,425 36	$128,183,925 36
Less Sinking fund	20,182,322	21,231,950 25	21,465,784 63
Total	$88,369,386	$105,855,475 11	$106,718,140 73
Cash in City and County Treasury July 31			6,188,791 08
Cash in sinking funds			1,168,706 13

During the seven months ending July 31, 1872, bonds and stocks have been issued on account of viz.:

Assessment fund, payable from assessments to be collected	$956,100 00
Arrearages of 1871	3,413,700 00
Appropriations of and for 1872, payable from taxes of 1872, to be collected	11,658,100 00
New County Court-house	140,200 00
Croton water purposes	1,538,000 00
Docks	1,000,000 00
Public schools	305,050 00
Public works, sewer repair and other stock	56,500 00
New-York Bridge	248,000 00
Public parks	1,297,272 30
Total	$20,613,872 30

The above stocks were issued in accordance with special laws for work now in progress, except assessment bonds to be paid from assessments to be collected. Bonds to meet the arrearages of 1871 and revenue bonds of 1872 to be paid from the taxes of 1872.

SUNDAY CRIME.

Murder in the Twenty-second Ward—A Young Man Shot Down by the Keeper of a Liquor-Saloon—Stabbing Affray.

Officer Timmons, of the Twenty-second Precinct, while on his post at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, heard a pistol-shot in the liquor-saloon of Charles Regan, No. 551 West Forty-second-street. The officer entered the place and found a young and powerful-looking man lying on the floor of the bar-room, apparently dying. He had been shot in the abdomen. Regan was standing by the bar-counter, and the young man said: "I'm shot, and there's the man that did it." Officer Timmons at once arrested Regan and brought him to the Forty-seventh street Station-house, where he was examined by Capt. Killilea. Regan stated that the young man, who gave his name as Richard Coleman, a laborer, twenty-six years old, residing at No. 604 West Forty-third-street, came into the saloon and called for a drink, which was furnished him. He asked for a second drink, which Regan refused to furnish. Then a dispute followed, during which, as Regan alleges, Coleman drew a pocket-knife and stabbed him slightly over the left eye. A mark or slight abrasion there tends to show that Regan's story in this particular is not without foundation. It is, however, strenuously denied by Coleman. Regan admits that after this he ran to a shelf on which lay a four-chambered Sharp's repeater and fired one shot at Coleman, the ball entering Coleman's abdomen. Capt. Killilea searched both Regan and Coleman, but could not find a pistol or knife with either of them. Dr. Dolme, of West Forty-eighth-street, who was called in, pronounced Coleman's wound fatal in its character, and ordered him to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, which was done. Regan was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, and held to await the result of Coleman's injuries. Coleman died in the hospital at 10¾ o'clock last night. Coroner Hermann will hold an inquest.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

John Keller, a carpenter, residing at No. 433 East Fifteenth-street, was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Justice Scott for seriously stabbing James Horan, of No. 435 East Seventeenth-street, during a quarrel at the latter's residence early yesterday morning. Horan was stabbed in the left side and breast, and is lying in Bellevue Hospital in a very dangerous condition.

Service of Song—Address by Rev. Dr. Patton.

Among the many instruments for good under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association none is more successful than the Service of Song, held every Sunday evening at Association Hall. The services, as the name implies, mainly consist of the singing of hymns by the people, led by the organ. Last evening, there was a large attendance, and the heartiness with which the selections were rendered, especially "Bless us to-night," showed that the congregation was an earnest one.

In the course of the services an interesting address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Patton from the words, "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings." He said as eagles stir up their nests so as to make the abode of their young when fully fledged uncomfortable so God from time to time stirreth up his people. Job and David though loved by God suffered tribulation in their day, yet as the eagles flutter over their young to protect them, so God, though he sends trials and troubles, hovers over us and sees that no harm befalls us. Again, as eagles, when teaching their young to fly, bear them up on their wings, so God, in His infinite loving kindness, when affliction overtakes us, will hold out His strong arm to assist if we only ask Him.

THE TURF.

The Stakes of the American Jockey Club and the Saratoga Association—Notes.

The various stakes of the American Jockey Club, which closed on the 15th of July, have numerous entries, which are up to the average of previous years. The Nursery Stakes, for foals of 1871, to be run during the Fall meeting of 1873, (then two years old,) $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. In this there are fifty-four entries, and the value to the winner will be $3,500. This year there are fifty entries in this stake.

The Belmont Stakes for 1874 will be a rich one, as there are fifty-two entries. A. Keene Richards has one entered; Mr. D. D. Withers three; D. Swyers two; Leonard W. Jerome two; J. A. Grinstead two; M. H. Sanford two; A. Welch two, (by Leamington;) F. Morris three; Hunter & Travers five; John H. Chamberlain four; John Coffee three; D. McDaniel four; John O'Donnell two; August Belmont five. The following has one each: Dennison & Crawford, F. Bissicks, K. W. Sears, I. W. Pennock, Buford & Visman, Gov. Bowie, J. Carter Brown, Zeb. Ward, Aaron Pennington, P. Lorillard, W. Cottrill, and M. A. Littell. The value of this great stake to the winner will be over $5,000. The Ladies' Stakes for 1874, (for fillies only,) has thirty-eight subscribers, M. H. Sanford entering two; A. Welch two; Hunter & Travers four; John Coffee, two; D. McDaniel, four; Thos. W. Doswell, two; A. Belmont, four; J. W. Hunt Reynolds, three. The following have one each: Warren Viley, Leonard W. Jerome, W. F. Harper, J. A. Grinstead, Isaac W. Pennock, J. Carter Brown, Z. M. Ward, F. Morris, H. P. McGrath, H. L. Wise, John F. Chamberlain, W. Cottrell, Polk Prince, John O'Donnell, and Dennison & Crawford. The Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, to be run during the Fall meeting of 1874, has fifty-one subscribers, D. D. Withers having three entered; Leonard Jerome, two; Jas. A. Grinstead, two; M. H. Sanford, two; A. Welsh, two; F. Morris, three; Hunter and Travers, five; Jno. L. Chamberlain, four; Bacon and Holland, three; John Coffee, three; D. McDaniels, four; John O'Donnell, two; August Belmont, five. D. Swigert, F. Bissicks, I. W. Pennock, Geo. H. Rice, R. B. Cheatham, Gov. Bowie, J. Carter Brown, H. P. McGrath, P. Lorillard, and M. A. Littell have one each. The Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds for 1874, has twenty-eight entries, the nominations being D. D. Withers with two; M. H. Sanford, two; Hunter & Travers, two; John Coar, two; John Coffee, two; August Belmont, four; F. Bissicks, Leonard W. Jerome, Isaac W. Pennock, Geo. H. Rice, G. W. Stewart, Gov. Oden Bowie, H. P. McGrath, D. McDaniel, M. A. Littell, John O'Donnell, Thos. W. Doswell, Babcock & Ransom, and Dennison & Crawford, one each. As the entrance to this stake is $200, half forfeit, and $1,200 added, the stake is a rich one.

STAKES OF THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

Five stakes of the Saratoga Association also closed on the 15th of July, and the entries show a wholesome increase over those of former years. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, to be run next year, has thirty-seven entries, D. McDaniel & Co. subscribing three, Hunter & Travers nine, John F. Chamberlin four, Leonard Jerome two, John Coffee two, August Belmont five, F. Morris three, Dennison & Crawford, D. Swigert, A. K. Richards, W. Stringfields, W. M. Connor, P. Lorillard, J. F. Merrill, H. P. McGrath and Zeb Ward, one each. The value of this stake is $2,850. The great Travers Stake for 1874 will be a most valuable one, and will be worth $6,050 to the winner. There are seventy-one entries by the following subscribers: John O'Donnell, two; E. McDaniel, four; Hunter & Travers, seven; A. Welch, two; Chas. S. Lloyd, two; Oden Bowie, two; M. H. Sanford, two; D. D. Withers, three; John F. Chamberlain, four; D. Swigert, two; J. A. Grinstead, two; Leonard Jerome, two; John Coffee, three; Wm. Jennings, two; A. Belmont, five; F. Morris, three; J. W. Hunt Reynolds, two; Bacon & Holland, three; W. Cottrill, two. The following gentlemen have one each to represent them: M. A. Littell, K. W. Sears, Dennison & Crawford, S. T. Drane, Robert Scott, R. B. Cheatham, Geo. H. Rice, W. F. Harper, Buford & Visman, J. W. Pennock, Wood Stringfield, Wm. M. Connor, P. Lorillard, H. P. McGrath, Zeb. Ward, J. F. Robinson and J. Carter Brown.

The Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, to be run in 1874, has forty entries by the undermentioned nominees: Thos. W. Doswell, two; D. McDaniel, four; Hunter & Travers, four; M. H. Sanford, two; W. Viley, two; John Coffee, two; August Belmont, four; J. W. Hunt Reynolds, two; Bacon & Holland, two; Dennison & Crawford, John O'Donnell, Joseph Cairn Simpson, S. T. Drane, John F. Chamberlain, Rufus P. White, George H. Rice, Jas. A. Grinstead, J. W. Pennock, Leonard W. Jerome, W. Cottrill, W. M. Connor, J. J. Merrill, F. Morris, H. P. McGrath, and Zeb. Ward, one each. The value of this stake is $3,000.

The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, to be run next year, has closed with thirty-six entries, Messrs. Hunter & Travers nominating nine, John Chamberlain four, D. McDaniels three, Abner Turner three, A. Grinstead two, Jno. Coffee two, F. Morris three. The following one each: M. A. Littell, R. B. Cheatham, Geo. H. Rice, D. Swigert, J. W. Pennock, W. Stringfield, W. M. Connor, P. Lorillard, Zeb. Ward and Bacon & Holland.

The Kenner Stakes for 1874 has the large number of fifty-six entries. This stake was inaugurated in 1870, when it had twenty-five nominations, last year it had forty-seven, this year it has sixty-seven. It is the great stake of the August meeting, and one of the most valuable of the year. The entries are all high-bred ones, and we are pleased to see that John Chamberlain has entered four that promise from their breeding to make clippers if they reach their three-year-old form in fine fettle.

NOTES.

Dick Shea has purchased from John M. Clay the chestnut gelding Ginger, four years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, by imp. Knight of St. George. The price paid was $600. Ginger is a fast horse, having a mile record of 1:42¾. Shea will probably run him in short dashes this year, and make a hurdle-racer and steeple-chaser of him for next season. Shea is tired of getting second and third money with Astronomer, and wants to get a show for the first money.

The value of a thorough-bred stallion may be earned from the price which was paid for Blair Athol at the Middle Park sale in England. An effort was made to purchase the horse for this country, but the sturdy Briton would not allow the horse to be taken from British soil, and he was bought for 12,000 guineas, or $60,000 in gold. We haven't got quite up to those prices in this country.

There is some talk of a match between Mr. Belmont's horse Kingfisher and Col. McDaniel's Harry Bassett for two miles. It is reported that Kingfisher ran a very fast two-mile trial with shoes on and 112 pounds up, which has so encouraged his owner and trainer that they intend to go for Bassett. It will thus be seen that the latter will have a competitor, notwithstanding the accident to Longfellow.

The seventh annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association begins today, (Tuesday.) The trains yesterday took away crowds of trotting turfmen, who will leave plenty of money to gladden the eyes of the "Buffaloes."

John Chamberlain has purchased of Mr. John M. Clay the bay colt True Blue, three years old, by Lexington, out of Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire, and the bay colt Survivor, two years old, by Vandal, dam by Lexington. Mr. Chamberlain is getting a large and valuable stable together, and our old turfmen will have to look to their laurels, for "John's a coming, and the cherry spots will soon be to the front."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Hungarian Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

In addition to our report of yesterday about the meeting of our Hungarian citizens, we print the following resolutions adopted at said meeting, the same being proposed, and in an able speech recommended by Mr. Edward T. Cramer:

Whereas, The Hungarian citizens of New-York are at present unrepresented by any distinctive organization, and are desirous of entering into the Presidential campaign heartily and effectively; and

Whereas, Of the two candidates presented for the suffrages of the people, the one is a tried and trusty friend of liberty, while the other has allied himself with the party of retrogression and oppression; and

Whereas, It has become the duty of every honest and well-meaning citizen of this Republic, whether native-born or naturalized, to array himself on the side of justice, humanity and peace; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Hungarians of New-York City in mass-meeting assembled, that we hereby form a Hungarian Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The Club organized by the election of the following officers: President, Wm. N. Loew; Vice-President, John J. Pollock; Secretaries, Dr. M. Trankel and Sigismund Vaytits; Treasurer, Maxhi Palraner. One hundred and thirty names were enrolled. The Club secured Kohn's spacious hall, No. 384 Broome-street, as permanent head-quarters.

The Colored Citizens Organizing for Grant and Wilson.

The colored citizens of the Eighth Ward, dissatisfied with the election returns from North Carolina, a much larger Republican majority being expected, held a meeting, last evening, and passed the following important resolutions. The call will, without doubt, draw a large audience of those men whose votes form an important element in the great conflict:

Whereas, The news from North Carolina does not meet the approbation of the colored citizens of the Eighth Ward, therefore we have convened to-night; as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we have also formed a George W. Francis Republican Association for the purpose of working without intermission for Grant, Wilson and victory.

Resolved, That we call a meeting in a spacious hall at the earliest opportunity, after giving due notice to the 1,100 colored voters in our district of our intent and purpose, for the election of permanent officers during the campaign, as our motto is "Grant, Wilson and victory."

Joseph De Costa, Geo. W. Francis, Henry G. Smith, Thos. H. Jenkins, John Becket, William Muse, James Grace, Alex. Brown, Samuel Woodland, Wm. T. Widgeons, Geo. Freeman, Henry Howland, Samuel Jones, William Pleasants, John Gaion, Augustus Henry, Walter G. Christopher, and many others.

JOHN BECKET, Chairman *pro tem.*
THOS. H. JENKINS, Secretary.

Colored Citizens of the Fifth Assembly District Solid for Grant and Wilson.

The colored citizens of the Fifth Assembly District held a large meeting at No. 80 Sullivan-street, last evening, and organized a Grant and Wilson Unity Campaign Club. About 400 names were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: President, William Van Rensalear; Vice-President, Washington Parker; Secretary, Andrew Keeling; Treasurer, Charles Wilson. Eminent speakers addressed the meeting, which adjourned with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Kover, thirty years old, of No. 157 Attorney-street, fell from the roof of his residence, and was seriously injured.

The Independent New-York Schuetzen-corps, commanded by Capt. J. J. Diehl, will hold its fourth annual Schuetzenfest at Jones Wood today.

The body of a drowned man, about thirty years old, who, during life, had apparently been a butcher, was found at the foot of Vesey-street yesterday morning and taken to the Morgue.

Justice Cox, yesterday, committed Jeremiah Johnson, of No. 356 Ninth-avenue, for having shot at Joseph Connors, of No. 23 Lamartin-place, on Saturday night. The bail fixed is $2,000.

Ellen Wright, a colored woman, left her infant on the side-walk and ran away. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital where it died. Ellen was arrested, and yesterday Justice Cox turned her over to the Coroner.

The Benevolent Society of the German Social Reform Organization gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Christ's Farm, on the Harlem River, yesterday, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

The vocal society Germania was yesterday engaged in a series of social festivities, at Bischoff's Brewery, on Staten Island. The German Dramatic Club passed the day in social enjoyment at the Sylvan Park, at Morrisania.

Sarah Rosenthal, a girl thirteen years old, of No. 137 East Broadway, was seriously injured on the arm and eye last evening with a glass thrown by Thomas Cummings, who was arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct.

A. C. Smith and D. C. Schuman, two distinguished physicians of Christiana, Norway, visited the Park Hospital, yesterday, and on inspecting the various cases in the wards, expressed their admiration of the American school of surgery.

Thomas Donovan and John Morgan, two eighteen year-old burglars belonging to the west side gang, broke into Dan. Corrigan's liquor-store, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Saturday night. Justice Cox committed them for trial.

The body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue yesterday from Pier No. 18 North River. Age about thirty-eight, five feet nine inches in height; had brown hair and moustache: no clothes; on right arm a crucifix, bunch of flowers and the letters M. C. tattooed.

William Walsh, a noted river thief belonging to the Rutgers-street gang, sneaked into the saloon of Jacob Kourtland, No. 256 Cherry-street, early yesterday morning, and stole $50. He was arrested by Detective Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, and held for trial at Essex Market.

The Walhalla, on Orchard-street, was crowded yesterday, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., with delegates to the Grand Lodge of the German "Order" of the Harugari. Delegates were present from seventy-four lodges in the State of New-York. Mr. George Tiehl was elected President of the Order in this State.

A meeting of Jews from the late French Provinces of Elsass and Lorraine was held last night at Mehl's Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, to take measures for founding a congregation consisting exclusively of natives of those Provinces. A Committee to carry out this project was appointed.

Mary Manning, a homeless vagrant, was terribly beaten in Front-street, yesterday morning, by John Spricken, a German sailor, who was arrested. The injured woman was removed to the Park Hospital by Dr. O'Mahill. She is in a very dangerous condition, concussion of the brain being expected to result from her wounds.

A little child named Ann Cleary, two years old, was run over by a Fourth-avenue car, driven by John Hill, in front of the Centre-street Depot, yesterday, and her right leg terribly mutilated. Hill was arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct. The mother of the child is a widow in extremely indigent circumstances, living at No. 89 Mulberry-street.

The Arion Vocal Society was yesterday engaged in a steam-boat excursion on the Hudson, and made a landing at Spring Hill Grove, where a pleasant time was spent. The Mozart Verein was also engaged in a steam-boat excursion on the Hudson, and landings were made at different points. The New-York Turn-verein and the Turner Cadets were also on an excursion yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

John McDade, aged fifty-four, residing at No. 77 Water-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for stabbing his wife, Ann, in the left arm.

Michael Carroll's shoe-maker-shop, No. 712 Atlantic-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $250, early yesterday morning, caused by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp. Insured.

The second of the series of picnics under the auspices of the Brooklyn *Union*, came off on Saturday and proved successful in every respect. Over 300 children had a delightful day at Canarsie.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Jas. Canty was found in Raymond-street, near Lafayette-street, bleeding from a severe cut in the face. He refused to give any information about the matter. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Robert Fuller, of Greenpoint, was arrested Saturday night on a charge of stealing the machinery of a planing and molding mill, belonging to John Carrol, of Elizabeth, N. J. The property was found on Fuller's premises, and is valued at nearly $2,000.

Early yesterday morning Patrick Mulligan, lamp-lighter, while putting out the lights in Broadway, near Monroe-street, was assaulted by five rowdies, who knocked him down and brutually beat him on the head with slung-shots, on the pretext that he was putting out the lights too early. The ruffians escaped.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors and the Board of Commissioners for the erection of the County buildings meet on Friday next, at Long Island City.

Today the new City Court of Long Island City convenes at the Court-house, in Dutch Kills, Judge Pearse presiding. A number of criminal cases will come before the Court, and among them the case of Conductor Powell, of the Flushing and North Side Railroad, charged with an aggravated assault on a passenger.

STATEN ISLAND.

Early yesterday morning several roughs of Edgewater were arrested by the Police for breaking street-lamps. They were taken before Justice Martin, at Stapleton, who committed them for thirty days each.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifteenth annual Schutzen Festival of the New-Yorker Schutzen Corps will commence today in the United Schutzen Park, near Union Hill.

The funeral of Prof. Rheinhardt took place yesterday afternoon at Newark. It was attended by Damascus Commandery Knights Templar, Diogenes Lodge A. F. and A. M., and a large concourse of people.

Charles Fisher was yesterday run over, and it is believed fatally injured, at the Prospect-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Hoboken. It is not known in exactly what way the accident happened. Fisher was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where last evening he was supposed to be in a dying condition. The injured man is nineteen years old.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Toledo *Commercial* in an article on the recent aspect of the campaign, says the Republicans have no reason to find fault with the political situation in Ohio. Had they planned the campaign for both parties, it would scarcely have been possible for them to produce a state of affairs better calculated to insure a victory at the coming election. The men who lead off in the liberal movement—Mathews, Stallo, Cox & Co.,—are now either open advocates of Grant or refuse to take any part in the campaign. In fact, the originators of the Liberal scheme in this State have become disgusted with the whole affair, and abandoned it to a few broken-down and discarded political hacks like Gen. Brinkerhoff, Ashley, Spaulding, Parrott, &c., and the whole thing scarcely possesses the proportions necessary to make it a respectable tail to the Democratic kite. In no county of the State can the Liberals be counted in numbers sufficient to make a perceptible impression upon the result of the election. On the other hand, the Democrats are by no means enthusiastic for the fusion movement. In some localities, the rank and file of the party utterly repudiate the arrangement made between Greeley and Seymour, and declare their purpose, if a straight Democratic ticket should be placed in the field, to support it; if not, then they will either stay at home on election day or vote for Grant. In some counties, this feeling is quite prevalent with that party. The leaders of the party have no heart in the election. Pendleton is in Europe; Thurman only consented to the fusion arrangement at the eleventh hour; Gen. Ball will take the stump for Grant; the central organ of the party, the *Statesman*, has sickened and died; and the whole fusion arrangement, in this State, must be pronounced a most emphatic failure. Wherever one Liberal Republican can be found, there is no difficulty in finding a score of Democrats who will not support the Liberal Party. We believe this will hold good in every county of the State. The result in Ohio, therefore, is not doubtful.

Practical Spiritualism.

Dr. R. T. Halleck delivered a lecture on spiritualism before the "Progressive Association of Spiritualists," at Apollo Hall, last evening. He declared spiritualism to be simply a belief in the phenomenal exhibition of invisible or supernatural power, and its aim, harmony of spiritual truths; but cautioned his hearers that the exercise of their peculiar doctrines should be subservient to the limits set for all things, and the carrying of their researches beyond practical boundaries would involve the very results which they were professedly seeking to meet. In short, it seemed to be the opinion of the lecturer, himself a spiritualist, that it would not do in a world like this to carry any spiritual doctrines beyond practical limits.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	71	71	73
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.97	30.02	..	30.00
Hygrometer at noon	69			

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 71°; 9 A. M., 73°; 12 M., 71°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 77°; 9 P. M., 71½°; 12 M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 73°.

Terrible Accident.

On Saturday, Patrick Mannion, an employe in Todd & Rafferty's machine-shops, at Paterson, met with a terrible death. Mannion had been sent to put new castings in the rattling-box, and while slipping the belt, was caught in the shaft and whirled rapidly around. When the machinery was stopped, Mannion was almost cut to pieces, and died in a short time. He was unmarried, and boarded on Oliver-street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets.....7:11 | Moon sets....8:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook..8:34 | Gov. Island.9:23 | Hell Gate...10:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston July 28, via Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, July 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Lady Bowen, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Tucker, Hamburg June 17, via Portsmouth Aug. 1, with mdse. and 234 passengers to R. W. Cameron & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong N. E. and N. W. winds up to the Banks; from thence 13 ds. with light S. W. winds and fine weather; no date—lat. 44, 44, lon. 56 11, spoke bark Gainsbrough, (Br.,) from Gloucester, for Quebec, 34 ds. out; had 3 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Bark Leopoldine Baur, (Aust.,) Gluratsvich, Trieste 95 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 3, took the southern passage, and had variable winds and calms. July 15, lat. 30 33, lon. 52 58, spoke bark Jeovede Patermo, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for Philadelphia.

Bark Queensland, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Allen, Auckland, via Bermuda July 25, with gum and flax to Ralph Sterry & Co.—vessel to R. W. Cameron & Co.

Bark Karnak (Br.,) Allen, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihlder, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 261 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 26 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Hattie M., (Br.,) Cunningham, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Rosalie Cleare, Cat Island 13 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. F. C. Holdon, Verell, Calais 7 ds., with lumber, to master.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Lulong, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., light; weather clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Greyhound, from Sierra Leone; brig Unicorn, from Surinam.

Aug. 4, arr., steamers Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia, and Granite State, from New-York; barks Carrie Wyman, from Sagua, and Lizzie Morrow, from London; brigs Jacinta, from Cientuegos, and Chilian Wallah, from St. Martins.

Below—Brig Æolus, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Sld. schr. Florence Bailey, for Baracoa.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 4.—Arr. bark Czarina, from Matanzas, for orders, and sails for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Seminole, from Boston, and Huntsville, from New-York; brig Nellie Chifford, from Fall River.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Aug. 2, via KEY WEST.—Sugar quiet and weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10¼@10¾ reals ₩ arrobe. Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, currency, 3@3¼ premium; short-sight, 4¼@4½ premium; short-sight, gold, 18@18¼ premium; on London, 30@30¼; on Paris, 14¼@15 premium.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' WARE, &C
BELTS MOUNTED IN GILT, SILVER, SILVER-GILT BUCKLES, BELT HOOKS, CHATELAINES, BOTTLES. NEW PATTERNS AND NEW ARTICLES JUST INTRODUCED.

Marvin & Co.
SAFES.
New York,
Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland.

NORTH ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
OFFICES AND AGENCIES IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Merchandise, packages, money and other valuables forwarded and delivered in all parts of Europe at fixed tariff rates, covering all charges.
SMALL PREPAID PARCELS.
Rates to all towns in North and South Germany, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark, all charges included up to delivery.
Not exceeding 1 pound weight, 3 inches cube, and $10 in value, 60 cents.
Not exceeding 2 pounds weight, 4 inches cube and $15 in value, 80 cents.
Not exceeding 3 pounds weight, 6 inches cube and $20 in value, $1.
Not exceeding 4 pounds weight, 6 inches cube and $25 in value, $1 25.
Parcels of same size and weight forwarded and delivered in any part of Italy, Norway and Sweden, and Russia at correspondingly low rates.
Circulars giving full information and complete tariffs of rates to and from Europe sent free on application to the general office of the Company, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
General merchandise received at any of the Company's offices in Europe or the United States, and forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe or the United States, in bond or otherwise, at fixed through rates, covering all costs at point of shipment, and all expenses of Custom-house brokerage, cartage, commissions, &c.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.